RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 55 BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1926 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
14 ,,	DELTA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the 'Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at reduced rates.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
5th Mar.	MURISTAN* ..	China & Japan.
22nd ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
11th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
25th May	DELTA .. Connecting at Colombo with NALDERA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
5th Mar.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
6th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
8th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
10th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
17th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Jersey Moor	G. Blacklock	4305	21st Feb.	6 Mar.
Singapore Maru ..	T. Hirokawa	5839	18 ,,	5 Mar.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	5976	7 March	21 ,,
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6070	12 ,,	25 ,,
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	21 ,,	25 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigyo	6785	22 ,,	5 April
*Sado Maru ..	T. Sonoyama	5898	29 Mar.	11 April
xBengal Maru ..	M. Araki	5396	11 April	15 ,,
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7098	15 ,,	29 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	J. Fujisawa	5845	28 ,,	12 May

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	476	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	266	170

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, (2nd Floor),
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djembe	Pekalongan
Medan	Djocja	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Acting Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Medows Street Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Invites special attention of the Public to their very attractive schemes of Life Insurance under Tables XII, XIII and XIV. Automatic non-forfeiture clause a speciality. Money paid never lost. AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented Districts.

For particulars apply to:—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

DO YOU KNOW OF

A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

INSURANCE.

THE

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established. 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS

80 P. C. CURE

PLAGUE SOLUTION :—for internal administration
BUBO OINTMENT :—for external application
GERMICIDE :—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
LIVER SOLUTION :—Best Laxative and purgative
AGUE MIXTURE :—for Malaria and Dengue
Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.

For Particulars write To:—

IONIC PHARMACY, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE on New Machines. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R2785

SOAP EXPERT, skilled in soap-boiling required. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1263, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2311

WANTED—Reliable PAID ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS, for a large Newspaper concern. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A .....

WANTED—An Experienced CUSTOMS CLERK and an Exppriened CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with good knowledge of Shipping and Clearing. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1280, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2818

WANTED—Men, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full details and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, CEYLON.
A R2771

WANTED—An experienced CASHIER. Must furnish Security in Cash or in Government Papers for Rs. 2,000. Apply sharp to the Ag. SECRETARY, Indian Co-operative Nav. & Tr. Co., Ltd., 149, Frere Road, Post: Mandvi, Bombay 3.
A 26195

HOUSES FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—FLATS and SHOPS on Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road.
C R2789

TO LET—Near Marine Lines Station, suitable for Press, School, or large business concern requiring excellent Show Room. Ground floor and three stories. Area exceeding 3500 sq. ft. on each floor. Apply to Box No. 1272, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2798

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL, LD.,

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED—A large FERTILE PLOT OF LAND with good Water Supply for Farming. Must be near Railway Station and within fifty miles from Bombay. Reply Post Box No. 360, G.P.O., Bombay.
N R2816.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LAND at Cadell Road, near Harding Road, facing Sea (Mahim Bay), area 1811 square yards, near proposed Municipal Public Park of 55 acres. Auction Sale by BENNETT & CO., on SUNDAY, 7th March, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. under instructions from the Mortgagee.
G R26184

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ELECTRIC THERMAE, RUSSIAN BATHS.—Scientific Hand and Electric Massages by Certified European Nurse. Hot air Treatment. GAIETY CHAMBER, Bori Bunder, Fort.
T R2810

WHY WORRY?—Insurance against all Diseases. "Egyptian Thermae." Nurse attendance. Ash Lane, Back Paper Currency.
T R2808

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St. Fort Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

HOSTEL—G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE, PAREL.

UNDER instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay sealed tenders for the electric installation of the above building will be received by the Tata Engineering Company on or before 12 noon of 12th March, 1926.

Tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per copy. Plans can be inspected during office hours.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Bombay House,
Bruce Street, Fort. C26182

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED not later than 20th March, 1926, from Medical Graduates for the post of PROFESSOR of HYGIENE, Grant Medical College on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. The post is a part-time non-pensionable appointment and is tenable for one year, renewable indefinitely for similar periods from year to year at the discretion of Government.

Applicants should furnish the following information:—

(a) Qualifications with dates of the same.
(b) Caste and sub-caste and nationality.
(c) Date of birth.
(d) Whether name registered under Medical Act VI of 1912.
(e) Details of previous experience supported with copies of testimonials.

S. L. BHATIA,
Captain, I. M. S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
C26187

NANDI HILL STATION—MYSORE STATE.

WITH reference to the notice which appeared in this paper regarding the Nandi Hill Station near Bangalore, all letters of enquiry about accommodation and other particulars may be addressed to the undersigned at BANGALORE, and not at NANDI.

(Sd.) H. C. JAVARAYA,
Offg: Superintendent, Government Gardens and Hill Stations.
26186

THE PHOENIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 26th March, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1925.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from March, 1926 to 26th March, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
RAMNARAIN HURNANDRAI & SONS,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th February, 1926.
C26196

AUCTION SALE.

DATES OF SALE—15-3-26; 16-3.26; 17-3-26.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the Trustees of the estate of Allum Basappa of Bellary, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the property detailed hereunder, and known as Allum Basappa's Ginning and Pressing Factory of Bellary:

(1) A cotton Ginning plant consisting of ten Platt's double roller Gins with horizontal high pressure Engine, with first and second motion rope pulleys and 18 feet Cornish boiler.

(2) One Brunton's Patent Half Press with two boxes to press 400 lbs. each, with Nasmith's Wilson's Finisher, and two 21 inches rams of 14 grooves.

(3) Two 16 B.H.P. Hornsby Oil Engines, with 3 flour mills, one rice Huller, and two Decorticators.

All the above are in pucca buildings standing on grounds of 10½ acres of patta land enclosed by a high compound wall, and situated in the centre of the town.

Private written tenders are also invited to reach the undersigned before 14-3-26.

P. VENKATA SUBBA RAO,
Vakil, Bellary.
26197

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant,
494-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22097.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1229 of 1924.

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL, a firm of Attorneys of this Honourable Court having their Office at No. 55 Ash Lane, Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

K. M. ENGINEER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Pouwalla Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 17th day of June, 1924, it was *inter alia* ordered that the defendant do pay the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,368-4-0 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 16th day of December, 1924, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the Defendant K. M. Engineer in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY:—All that undivided one-fourth share of Kaikhushru Nusarwanji Engineer, the Defendant in all that piece or parcel of land or ground being a portion of a larger piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay in Books marked C of the Foras Land property under Old No. 464 and New No. 13983, Old Survey No. 247 and New Survey Nos. 1/3575, 1/3576, 2/3562 2-7, 3563 and 4B/3561, together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1596 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward Nos. 3322-3324 and Street Nos. 7-8 and 9 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Jehangirji Behramji Mody, on or towards the North by the property of Ardeshir Behramji Limboowalla, on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that by the property of Lookmanji Sulemanji and on or towards the West by the property of Merwanji Pestonji Engineer.

SECONDLY:—All that undivided one-fourth share of Kaikhushru Merwanji Engineer defendant in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the factory located thereon and the looms opener boiler and other plants appertaining to the said Factory messuages and buildings built and standing thereon, situate on the North of Falkland Road in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1239 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under New Survey Nos. 1/3575, 1/3576, 2/3562, 2-7/3567 and 4B/3561 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property of Ardeshir Behramji Limboowalla, on or towards the South by Falkland Road and on or towards the West by the property of the Bombay Stable Co., and which said messuages and premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3322(2), (3), Street Nos. 7A and 7B.

THIRDLY:—All that undivided quarter share of the Kaikhushru Merwanji Engineer defendant in all that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras Freehold land, containing by admeasurement 246 square yards, or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Charni Road, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay, along with the other land under New Survey Nos. 1/7375 and 1/7384 together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2062 (30) and Street No. 9AA and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Kharsetji Framji Bathena, on or towards the South by Pauwalla Street, on or towards the East by the property of Dossabhai Rustomji Daruwalla and on or towards the West by Pauwalla Road.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the days and hours undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale, put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The property 1stly and 2ndly described will be sold on the premises at Bellasis Road and Falkland Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1926, at 4 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) respectively.

The property thirdly described will be sold on the premises at Charni Road on THURSDAY, the 8th day of April, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. Maganlal Rovji claims Rs. 5,385-13-4 with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from 7th May, 1924, till payment and costs of suit No. 918 of 1924 (Maganlal Rovji vs. K. M. Engineer) when taxed under Decree, dated 7th May, 1924, made in the said Suit No. 918 of 1924.

2. Cursetji Merwanji Cooper, Eruchshaw Merwanji Cooper and Rutton-Bai Jehangir Cooper claim Rs. 21,000 with interest at annas fourteen per cent per mensem (Less Rs. 2,595 received by them) under Indenture of contributory Mortgage dated 27th May, 1921, from the abovenamed defendant also known as Kaikhushru Merwanji Cooper to Dr. P. P. Daruwalla and others and the deed transfer of Mortgage dated 3rd August, 1923, from P. P. Daruwalla and others to Eruchshaw Merwanji Cooper and others against the properties 1st and 3rdly described.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1926.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
C26185

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort
Telephone No. 24927.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD TARDEO WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Modi Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Dewji Dharsey and others and by Virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of July 1922 and made between Haji Vallimahomed Moti and others of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th March 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that Piece or parcel of Lease-hold Land admeasuring one thousand five hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No 522 Collector's New No. 54031 Old Survey No. 449 and New Survey No. 3/3396 and Cadastral Survey No. 342 together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3885 (1) 3885 (2) and 3885 (3) and Street No. 12-14-16, 16 A and 16B. situate at and on the West side of Arthur Road Tardeo in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towords the East by the said Arthur Road on or towards the West and North by the property of Bai Rehmathai widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai and on or towards the South by the property of Nensey Khairaj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 79 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTERS' MACHINERY AND PLANT AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

By the order of the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 6th March, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Central Press at Back Bay, Opposite Band Stand, Fort, the following:—

Ruling Machine, Cutting Machine, Book Backing Machine, Treadle Machine, Dust Bellows, Old Cans, Files, Mallets, Chisels, Planes, American Saws, Pallet Knives, Galleys, Racks, Emery Wheels, Lino Matrices, Beltings, Litho Ink, Press Varnish, Pulleys, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD DADAR.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 25th day of March, 1926, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Anacleto Boaventura D'Monte the undermentioned property under the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of March, 1923, and a Deed of Further Charge, dated the 16th day of July, 1923, and made between the said Anacleto Boaventura De Monte of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land or ground of Mahim Pension and Tax Tenure containing by admeasurement 1016.9 square yards with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Portuguese Church Road at Dadar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 3443 and 3447 and New Survey No. 1-1453 and Cadastral Survey No. 1516 Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3239 and 2341(1) and Street Nos. 703-7/5 Portuguese Church Road and bounded on the North by the Portuguese Church Road on the South by the property of Rowjee Bhat Javle on the East by the property of Chapsey Dharsey and on the West by the property of Hari Joshi.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 375 Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY the 14th March, 1926, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Govalia Tank Road, Cumbala Hill, opposite Kemp and Co., Mr. Adenwala's bungalow, very valuable and specially made to order by Madrasi and Chinese carpenters, furniture, also Lazerus, and solid black wood old and rare open carved furniture telescopic dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large and small side boards, dumbwaiters, rich large and small carpets and durries chesterfield and drawing room suites fancy cabinets table ornaments, vases, figures, pots, jardeniers wall and table clocks, one sweet tone cottage piano by Shiedmayer, one cabinet H.M. V. gramophone with records, rich curtains and pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown cupboards, English ice boxes, hat stands, easy chairs, teapoys, soil linen baskets, electric lamps and fans, revolving top and other large and small writing tables glass door book and silver show cases, cane furniture utensils, etc., etc. The property of Lt.-Col. R. P. Carter, C.B., F.R.C.S; MRCS, LRCP, DTM & H, J.P., Physician J J Hospital and Prof. of Materia Medica, etc., etc. Proceeded to Europe and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 6 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the account of the concerned:

4 full pressed bales A quality Uganda cotton.

Country damaged, lying at Sewri in Godown No. H—106.

AT 4-45 P.M. (S.T.)

At Sewri in Godown No H—111.
10 full pressed bales A quality country damaged Uganda cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'SWARAJYA'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

'SOUTH INDIA'

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

For Rates and Particulars please write to

Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madras

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on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY
At 6-30 p. m. only

QUO VADIS

The Immortal Story of
THE DAWN OF CHRISTIANITY
featuring
ILIAN DAVIS HALL
and
EMIL JANNINGS
In the History of Screen Craft
ere has never been a picture like this.

XCELSIOR THEATRE.
-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT!!
AT 9-30 p. m.
JAMES McGRATH Ltd.
presents
PUPPETS OF 1926"
A New Song and Dance Show.
ooking at ROSE & Co. upto 5-30 p.m.
er 7 p.m. at Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
o-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
DO YOU TELL LOVING LIES?
"LOVING LIES"
Featuring EVELYN BRENT.
wo Love Stories in one a poignant
gedy and a drama of the Eternal Tri-
le!

EMPRESS THEATRE.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"MARIE ANTOINETTE"
Featuring DIANA KARENE.
A Fascinating Story of Human Life, Vicis-
udes, Smiles and Tears.
A Film of Historic Interest.

AMUSEMENTS.

Harold Lloyd
IN
'WHY WORRY?'
SIX REELS OF LAUGHTER.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Twice The Length of the Ordinary Gazette and containing the latest News in Pictures.
TIME :—6, 8 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

SHARDA FILM CO'S.
HISTORICAL MASTERPIECE
FULL OF LOVE & FIGHTING STUNTS
VASANT BALA
Starring Miss JONES As VASANT BALA
and also a BEAUTIFUL DANCE
on the Stage.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL
TO-NIGHT and till FRIDAY
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

A TWIN SOUL!!
A BEAUTIFUL GIRL OF MIXED BLOOD
See how her destiny was formed!
SHE A CHARMING SNAKE
IS THE CAUSE OF THE RUIN OF
A Kingdom--making
he Queen and Prince helpless
BUT—THE OTHER SOUL.
WHEN ROUSED—WHAT WONDER SHE WORKS!
See all this in
LAXMI PICTURES-JEWEL
NEERA
OR
HE CHARMING SNAKE OF ARVALI
This Picture is just like any foreign one.
ne: Sat. Sun. Holidays 3—5—7—9—11 Week days 5—7—9—11
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

BEARS SPECIAL CIGARETTES
Your attention is directed to
Bears'
"Specials"
(NEW MILD BLEND)

The Coupons which are picked in the tins WITH THE
RED AND WHITE LABELS
HELP YOU TO OBTAIN
FREE CIGARETTES
THE CONDITIONS OF THIS SCHEME ARE CLEARLY PRINTED ON EVERY COUPON. SAVE THESE COUPONS (EACH HALF OF WHICH IS OVERPRINTED IN RED WITH A CAPITAL LETTER) UNTIL YOU HAVE COLLECTED THE NECESSARY 15 LETTERS TO SPELL
BEARS SPECIALS
THEN HAND TO YOUR DEALER THE 15 HALF COUPONS WHICH YOU HAVE COLLECTED AND HE WILL GIVE YOU IN EXCHANGE AND FREE OF ALL CHARGE ONE TIN CONTAINING 50
BEARS' 'SPECIALS' CIGARETTES
(NEW MILD BLEND)
THOMAS BEAR & SONS (INDIA), LTD.

MANUFACTURED FROM CHOICE VIRGINIA & CAROLINA TOBACCO

MAXIMUM PRICE
Re 1. PER TIN OF 50

BEARS SPECIAL CIGARETTES
BEARS SPECIAL CIGARETTES
MILD BLEND CIGARETTES

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

Liquidation of the near months induced by rumours of an easier spot basis in the Eastern Belt, by the continued falling off in exports and by the somewhat less favorable character of advices from cotton dry goods centres, resulted in a slight decline being recorded during the past week but the uncertainty which surrounds future production and the strength of the local spot situation serve to restrain bearish activities, the majority of traders being disposed to await developments. New corp months, despite reports of beneficial rain and snow in the Southwest, were relatively steady, trade support being in evidence on the scale down.

Of late, considerable attention has been given to suggestions put forward by trade authorities with the object of lessening the likelihood of premiums on near positions and of restoring the proper relationship between months. The majority of these suggestions are worthy of consideration but, owing to the numerous imponderable factors which enter into the production and distribution of cotton, we feel that the conclusion must inevitably be reached that whatever form of contract be adopted it can only be in the nature of a compromise and that a contract which will reflect the commercial value of all grades and staples must remain an unattainable ideal.

A suggestion which has recently been favourably commented upon is that the United States Cotton Futures Act should be amended so that sellers of contracts, who tender cotton possessed of staple qualities, would receive an allowance for these qualities which would represent the average premium quoted for cotton of the same staple in the ten principal Southern markets on the day that the cotton is tendered. This suggesion, if carried into effect, would probably result in larger stocks being attracted to contract markets; much, however, would depend upon the grade of the crop and on the demand for staple cotton.

With regard to the future course of the market, the probability appears to be that prices will fluctuate within a narrow range until a fairly definite idea of the area to be planted to cotton can be obtained. The tendency is to expect some curtailment of acreage for, in view of the large outturn of low grades, the average price received by first-hands this season must be considerably below that indicated by New York contract quotations and, in many cases below the cost of production. We continue to feel that the policy of buying new crop positions at present levels will eventually prove profitable.

BOMBAY LIQUOR AUCTIONS.

An "Eye-Witness" writes in the course of a letter:—

Mr. Brander, the Collector, who conducted the recent liquor auctions, struck out this time a new line, the result of which was to squeeze out money for the public exchequer from ignorant licensees. Some instances chosen from many available will make clear what this process of squeezing means.

Shop No. 53 was called in auction. On the basis of consumption and the agreed gallonage rate, the price of this shop could not be more than a little over Rs. 19,000. Still, the Collector called Rs. 35,000 and as no one came forward, gradually reduced the bid to Rs. 21,000. Another case was that of License No. 62. Here the just price of the shop on the above basis was little over Rs. 5,000, still the Collector called Rs. 12,000 and gradually reduced the bid until the terrified licensee agreed to pay Rs. 6,500.

There was another case in which an old licensee fainted as soon as the Collector put up his shop at a high upset price and allowed bogus bidders to bid against him. The Collector continued the auction over the quivering body of this man who was subsequently removed from the hall.

ROBBED ON THE ROAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly publish the following few lines in your esteemed columns, which will to some extent, be of much importance as regards the present, fearful and surprising attacks made by ruffians on the general public of Bombay.

On Friday the 26th ultimo, after closing my tailoring shop, with my servant, I was returning home at about 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) when I came across the wooden bridge adjoining the Lamington Road, three men (two Mahomedans and one in Hindu costume) suddenly came before us and pointed the ends of their knives towards our breasts asking us not to make any noise and threatened us severely. They forcibly took away the articles from our pockets and one hand bag. Two of these men hurriedly made their way to the victoria which was kept ready by the side of the old workshop of Gahagan & Co., while the third still pointing his knife towards us was pacing back, to the victoria got into it and the same was driven in full speed towards Bellasis Road. Another victoria was then coming towards us in which we with a Police Constable, who was on duty at the corner of the bridge, sat and chased them. But on the way the coachman told us to get down as the gharry was quite unserviceable to move further on account of accidental breakage of a belt under the horse's ribs. We followed them on foot leaving the victoria in the same place but by this time the first carriage had disappeared in the vicinity of Alexandra Cinema. The whole event was fully related at the Nagpada Police station, where we got two constables, who were sent to see the place, where the incident occurred. When we showed the exact place they promised us that they would investigate this matter.—Yours, etc.,

GANPAT DHONDOO KADAM.

Noorani Building, Haines Road,
Byculla, Bombay.
March 3

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

		Bombay, March 4. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4		56	0	0
Brass, English	1		58	0	0
Brass, English	1¼		56	0	0
Brass, English	1½		56	0	0
Brass, English	1 3/4		56	0	0
Brass, English	2		56	0	0
Brass, German	3/4 to	2	54	12	0

COPPER.

		Bombay, March 4. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper French	3/4 to	2	58	0	0
Do. German	3/4		57	12	0
Do.	1		57	12	0
Do.	1¼		57	12	0
Do. American	1¼		61	0	0
Do.	1 3/4		61	0	0
Do.	2		61	0	0
Jappanese Copper Bars			57	8	0
Panchteka joint			25	8	0
Copper English Bars			58	8	0
Brass Bars			40	0	0
Pat Klai			73	0	0
Lead, Country			24	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to	1		51	8	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1 3/4 to	2		51	8	0
German Copper 1¼ to 1 3/4 to	2		60	8	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1¼			60	0	0
English Copper 3/4 to 2			59	8	0

METALS.

	London, March 3.
English best Selected Copper	£62.
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£58 11/16.
Copper Braziers	£74 1/2.
Yellow Metal	69 3/4.
Hard Spelter	31 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets	£16 1/8.
Tin Block	London, March 3. Mutilated.

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKET.

Daily Quotations

		Bombay, March 4.			
Shapurji	No. 6¼	0	8	3	
Finix	No. 6¼	0	8	6	
Kilachand	No. 8¼	0	9	0	
David	No. 10¼	0	10	3	
Shapurji	No. 10¼	0	10	0	
Tricumdas	No. 10¼	0	10	3	
Currimbhoy	No. 12¼	0	10	6	
Tricumdas	No. 12¼	0	10	9	
Kilachand	No. 14¼	0	10	9	
Kilachand	No. 20¼	0	11	6	
Japan	No. 20	0	14	6	
Japan	No. 32	1	2	0	
Japan	No. 40	1	1	9	
Japan	No. 42½	1	7	3	

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 4.

After the recent sharp decline Reuter reported today a rise of 25 to 23 points in Old Crop and 8 7 points in New Crop in New York futures. The market advanced on trade buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 7 points lower. The decline was due to general selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co, cable under date 3rd instant as under:—

"Operators are buying old and selling new crop."

A moderate advance being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 356 1/2 c. e., Rs. 2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate buyers and the values improved to Rs. 358 1/2. On selling by Shroffs the market eased to Rs. 357 1/2, but again advanced to Rs. 359 on buying by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 358. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 357 and improving to Rs. 359, closed at Rs. 358 3/4. Commission and Japanese Houses were buyers of Broach and Oomra.

F. G. Broach July/August opened at Rs 351 1/2 and improved to Rs. 353 on scattered buying and closed at Rs. 351 1/2. Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 330 1/2 and advanced to Rs. 335 on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 333 1/2. Shroffs were moderate sellers. Whilst May opened at Rs. 322 1/2 and improved to Rs. 326, on general buying, and closed at Rs. 324. F. G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 265 and Rs. 268 respectively.

Our Market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was poor. About 2,500 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

6 P.M.

Bombay, March 4.

Fully Good Broach April/May 358 3/4
Fully Good Broach July/August 353
Fully Good Bengal March 267.
Fully Good Bengal May 270
Fine Oomra March 335¼
Fine Oomra May 326 z

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 4.

	Super-fine.	Fine.	Good.	Good.
M G Bengal	295	285	273	263
M G S Punjab	301	281	269	259
M G Oomra No. 3	345	335	320	
M G Central Provinces No. 1	380	370	355	
M G Central Provinces No. 2	368	358	343	
M G Broach No. 2	381	376	370	
M G Khandesh	326	316	301	
M G Mathia	—	291	281	271

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 4.

Fully Good Broach April/May	357
Fully Good Broach July/August	351
Fully Good Bengal March	264
Fully Good Bengal May	267
Fine Oomra March	333
Fine Oomra May	323

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 4.

	Ready. New.	March.
Bengal Superfine M G	290	.....
Bengal Fine M G	280	.....
Bengal F G M G	265/70	260
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	275/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	265	.....
Punjab-Americans M G	350/80	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	350/60	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	350/60	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/50	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/50	.....
Arvi Fine M G	335/50	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	315/40	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	310/35	330
Mulkapur Fine M G	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	300/10	.....
Khandesh F G M G		.....
Broach Fine M G	370/75	.....
Broach Fully Good M G	360/65	.....
Muthia Fine M G	285	.....
Muthia F G M G	275	.....
Dharwar S G		.....
Coompta M G	330/35	.....
Westerns M G	290/300	.....
Westerns H G		.....
Miraj M G	340/75	.....
Cambodia M G		.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 4.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd March 1926.

Cotton	31,901 Bales.
Wheat	6,055 cwts.
Linseed	9,938 cwts.
Rape, etc.,	1,611 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,694 cwts.
Poppyseed	296 cwts.
Groundnuts	8,351 cwts.
Castorseed	15,502 cwts.
Rice	83,335 cwts.
Myrabollams	7,394 cwts.
Cottonseed	15,507 cwts.
Gram	3,336 cwts
Juwar	2,027 cwts.
Bajri	3,019 cwts.
Coal	681 Tons.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, March 4.

Jute:—Albion 101; Alliance 449; Anglo-India 469; Auvkland 190; Barnagore 137; Bally 152; Belvedere 400; Budge-Budge 360; Caledonian 470; Clive 30/8; Cheviot 207; Dalhusie 310; Delta Empire 42/8; Fort Gloster 700; Fort William 265; Gondalpara 750; Gouripore 625; Hukumchand 8/12; Hooghly 62; Howrah 34/8; Jamarhaty 475; Kankanarrah 380; Kelvin 700; Kinnison 870; Lansdowne 210; Lawrence 540; Lothian 325; Naihati 280; National 23; New Central 450; Northbrook 45, Orient 157; Presidency 622 xd., Reliance 52; Standard 340; Union 469; Hessian 16/8 Jute 101/4.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/10; Burma Corp 14/12, Imperial Bank 1495, Imperial Conty 384.

Remarks.—Jute shares improving.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,478	2,64,302	2,03,272
Central India ..	2,692	2,93,734	2,01,538
Barsi and Nagar ..	3,683	1,62 451	1,41,926
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1.114	58,933	72,524
Berar	6,508	3,72 470	4,22,722
Central Provinces ..	2,639	1,89,501	2,05,692
Total Oomras ..	18,114	13,41,691	12,47,674
Dholera	3,643	1,50,320	84,451
N.W. Provinces ..	96	1,23,885	1.22,254
Rajputana	154	73.033	38,189
Sind-Punjab ..	2556	1 95,389	2,92.480
Broach	6,894	1.92.843	36,804
Coompta & Dharwar	244	16,997	16,537
Westerns-Northerns	200	10,894	18,172
Coconada		1,471	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,513	8,301
Persian		2,215	1.549
American		200	9,048
Egyptian and African		34,854	25,791
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		439	3,485
Total ..	31,901	21,50,744	19,05,653

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 25th Feb This year	Last year
Europe	1,264	2,86,221	2,52,900
Japan & China ..	8,050	9,52,603	8,50,373
Coast Ports		13,962	8,402
Up country by Rail ..		48,273	8,060
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		1,05,983	99,259
Total	9,314	14,07,042	12,18,994

COTTON.

Liverpool Feb. 3.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & Exp. 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot 9.81d.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 16.35d.
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

March	19.01
May	18.43
July	17.81
New York Noon Call:—	
March	19.14
May	18.57
July	17.94
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
March	18.26
October	16.64

London, March 3.

March	15.57	15.80
April	15.35	15.60
May	15.25	15.50
June	15.20	15.45
July	15.15	15.35
August	15.15	15.30
September	15.15	15.30
October	15.15	15.30
November	15.15	15.40
December	15.15	15.40
January	15.10	15.35

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

Futures Delivery Prices:—

March	9.31 —.19
May	9.26 —.19
July	9.19 —.18
October	8.96 —.16
December	8.90 —.13
January	8.96 —.14

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

March	15.25 —.25
May	15.25 .25
July	15.10 —.25

London, Mar. 2.

Exchange Belgium	106.98
Exchange Athens	342.50

Cuban Sugar March sellers 11/3

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 3.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

March	9.40—.10
April	9.33—.11
May	9.34—.11
June	9.30—.10
July	9.27—.10
August	9.18—.09
September	9.10—.09
October	9.04—.08
November	8.96—.07
December	8.96—.07
January	8.96—.08
February	8.96—.08
March	8.96—.08

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 3.

Scinde Good	6.55
Scinde Fully Good	6.75
Scinde Fine	7.15
Bengal, Good	6.45
Bengal Fully Good	6.85
Bengal Fine	7.25
Oomra, Good	7.15
Oomra Fully Good	7.55
Oomra, Fine	7.95
Broach Good	7.65
Broach Fully Good	8.05
Broach Fine	8.45

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

2nd March 1926

RECEIPTS

Week ending 27th Feb.

	1926 Bales.	1925 Bales.
Calcutta	2296	4995
Bombay	151863	147003
Karachi,	51738	38052
Madras	997	196
Rangoon	974*	..
Tuticorin	11	133
Total	207684	190379

EXPORTS

Week ending 20th Feb.

	1926. Bales	1925. Bales
Calcutta	218	..
Bombay	78236	78780
Karachi	47040	47740
Madras	1495	1624
Rangoon	599	1366
Tuticorin	56	406
Total	127644	..

RECEIPTS

1st Sept. to 20th Feb.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	28520	42502
Bombay	1920299	1667060
Karachi	767227	561165
Madras	54908	1400
Rangoon	10013	..
Tuticorin	10182	391
Total	2791123	2272518

*to 13th Feb. 1926.

EXPORTS

1st Sept. to 20th Feb. 1926

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	8818	..
Bombay	1186976	1074072
Karachi	485933	281376
Madras	44799	13519
Rangoon	40958	41518
Tuticorin	43221	20715
Total	1810705	..

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

Week ending 1st March 1926	1st Sept. to 1st March 1925-26	1924-25
5671	6992	50580	10638

EXPORTS from KARACHI.

Week ending 22nd Feb.

	1926	1925
United Kingdom	22172	Nil
Continent	32 63	23426
China	Nil	Nil
Japan	Nil	Nil
Bombay	1156	5084
U. S. A.	4092	500
Total	59583	28990

1st Sept. to 22nd Feb.

	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	31898	17120
Continent	206718	159083
China	56406	18351
Japan	159586	59391
Bombay	40889	91671
U. S. A.	7442	3290
	502939	339816

WHEAT.

London, March 3.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. 50/3 M/A sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—58 1/2 lbs. 48/3 M/A sellers.
Tone:—Steadier.
Australian 56 M/A sellers.
Tone:—Steadier.

SEED.

London, March 3.

Linseed Argentine moderate trade.
March/April Paid £14 1/4.
April/May paid £14 1/4.
£14 1/8 March paid, £14 1/8 Afloat.
Cottonseed £7 5/8 M/A sellers, easier 7 1/2 March paid.
Castorseed £17 3/4 M/A sellers.
Linseed Bombay £17 1/4 M/A nominal.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £19 3/4 A/M sellers.
Rapeseed Torie £19 3/4 April tries paid.
Brown Cawnpore £18 5/8 A/M sellers.
Tone:—Quiet.

LINSEED.

London, March 3.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags to 6/8 [illegible] £16 1/4 A/M, Feby.
Tone:—Quiet business at easier prices.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked spot Feb:
March/April 29/6 quoted.
May/Aug. 29/7 1/2 paid.

RUBBER.

London, March 3.

Para Up River Fine Spot 24 1/2 A/M 20 [illegible].
Tone:—Easier
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot 26 3/4 buyers; 27 1/4 sellers.
Tone:—Declined owing to weakness due to sympathy with New York where good business doing.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York March 3

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 13,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 9,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 12,000.
Futures at New York:—

May	18.55+.25
July	17.30+.25
October	17.29+.08
Spot Cotton at New York	18.45+.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.35+.24
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans—	
March	18.37+.24
October	16.62+.06

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18 3/8.
Demand Bills 485.50.
Silver Commercial Bars 65 3/4.

AMERIKCAN COTTON MARKET.

New York March 3.

May	18.55+.25
July	17.50+.23
October	17.25+.08
December	16.92+.07

Liverpool March 3.

May	9.34—.11
July	9.27—.10
October	9.04—.08
December	8.96—.07

SHARE MARKET.

Mill Shares ruled quiet and declined to 5 to 10 Rs. by bulls unloading. Market is likely to ease at present.

We quote:—

Fazulbhoy 921/4; Pearl 555; Crescent 223/12; Indore 405; B. Dyeing 953/12; Century 435; Nagpur 520; Swadeshi 516/4; Finlay 135; Colaba 140; New Great 376/4; Simplex 158/12, Tata Hydro 960.

Bombay Mar. 4.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Rs.	Divid	Last Quotations Rs
Bank of India 50	3	71-8 X D
Baroda .. 50	4	73 X D
Central Co-operative. 50	7½	52
Central 25	1½	22 4 X D
Eastern .. .. £ 5	9p.o.	81
Imperial 500	40	1482 8
Imperial Contributory— *125	10	380 xD
Union 75	..	3 8

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	10 10
Central India Mining.	10	4-88	31 12
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	38 12
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	62 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	180
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2 12
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	49

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	825 XD
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	140½ XD
Central Province ..	100	7¾ p.c.	110
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	87
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	81 xD
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	84
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	72
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	72
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	73 xD
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	81
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	91
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	647 8
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	68

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	158 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	225
Scindia Steam ..	30	..	8 10

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKIN

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	77
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	570
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	850 xD
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	115
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61 8 xD
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	87-8
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	70
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	960
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	850
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	412 8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	625

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	175
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	940
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	202 8
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215
New Berar	500	80	800 xD
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100 xD
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	552
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	800
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675 xD

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	165
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	10
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	437 8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	123 12 XD
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	11
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	52
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	..	4 5 X
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	172 8
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73 xD
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	302-8 xD
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	630
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	100	6 p.c.y	104
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	31 8
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	48 2
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	17 4
Thacker	50	..	100
Telephone	50	1	22 8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15	..	3 14
New India	25	1-0	14 6
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	870
Vulcan	10	..	2 10

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	415
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	7 8
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	256
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	365
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	960
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	400
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	200
Broach Fince Counts..	250	..	32
Century	100	20y	435
Central India O. ..	100	16	520
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	402 8
Ceylon	100	..	55
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	140
Coorla	100	7y	145
Crescent	100	6	223 12
Currimbhoy	250	..	385
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	40	715
Diamond O.	100	..	5
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	1 0 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	292 8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	..	160
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	25
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	295
Fazulbhoy	250	25	921 4
Finlay	100	4	135
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	600
Globe	100	..	30
Gokak	100	7	116 4
Gold Mohur	100	..	12
Hindoostan	1,000	100	127 5
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	187 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	975
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	105
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2 8
Jamshed O	250	..	75
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	72 8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200
Khatan Makanjee ..	100	Nil	115 8
Kilachand	25	..	4 4
Kohinoor	500	..	975
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5125

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 5.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/8.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1920/47 Rs. 97/14

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 98

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/13.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 101/2

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 100/11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/12.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931. Rs. 105/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 105/14.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/4.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/4

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974. Rs. 76.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12.

Tone of Market.—Very Firm speculators buying.

SHARES.

London, March 3.

Hongkong Bank	...128 1/2
Chartered Bank	...£30 7/8
National Bank	...48
P. and O. Bank	£9 1/2
Eastern Bank	...5 7/8

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 28th February 1926:—

Liabilities:—Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000; Capital paid-up 1,68,00,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,00,000; Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc. Rs. 15,86,89,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 2,47,24,000. Total Rs. 21,02,13,000.

Assets.—Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities 4,44,16,000; Loans on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 3,32,46,000; Bills Discounted Rs. 1,66,96,000; bank Premises Rs. 54,79,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 2,40,98 000; Cash in hand at Banks and Investments in War Bonds. Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Proprerties, etc. Rs. 8,62,77,000. Total Rs 21,02,13,000.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 3.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15/3 3/4 July/Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15/5½ Oct/Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—15/6½ Oct/Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 15/7 July/Sept. sellers.
Tone:—Dull no demand.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, March 3.

Cardiff to Bombay. 15/6

BARLEY.

London, March 3.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	34
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	115
Madras United ..	250	15	425
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2175
Mathradas	100	..	205
Meyer Sassoon ..	500	..	95
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2375
New City of Bombay.	100	10	210
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	376 4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75
Pearl	250	12	555
Phoenix	100	15	465
Planet	100	.	8
Premier	100	.	62 8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	32
Sassoon Silk	500	..	525 8
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7400
Simplex	250	..	158 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50
Standard	500	100	1275
Swadeshi	100	18	516 4
Swan	100	8	167 8
Tata Mill O.	500	..	107 8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1950
Vishnu P.	500	35	535
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	700

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 4

Ahmedabad				410
Bombay Cotton				362-8
Bombay Dyeing	962-8	962-8	952-8	953-12
Century		442-8	445	435 435
Central India ..	523-12	526-4	517-8	520
Colaba Land ..	137-8	143-12	137-8	140
Crescent				223-12
Edward Sassoon..				160
Fazulbhoy ..		925	927-8	920 921-4
Finaly				135
Globe				30
Gokak				116-4
Indian Bleaching				187-8
Indore Malwa				405
Kohinoor				975
Madhowjee				115
Mathuradas				205
Meyer Sassoon				92-8
Mysore				112-8
New Great ..	377-8	380	373-12	376-4
Pearl		562-8	562-8	555 555
Pabany				292-8
Pehoenix..				465
Simplex	161-4	165	158-12	158-12
Swadeshi	515	520	512-8	520
Swan Mills				160
Tata Mill				110

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				162-8
Bombay Steam				158-12
Tram Co., Ord.				115
Bundi Cement				10-10
Central India Mining				31-8
Indian Cement				38-12
Katni Cement Ord.				65
Shivarajpur				49
Tata Hydro ..	963-12	967-7	960	960
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	..	..	..	46-4
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	..	..	..	16-8

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 4.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling Frcs. 963.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1083.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1018

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 124.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 120.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200½

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 373

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-15/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 130.45
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00
London—Rome Liras 121.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market was quiet.

London, March 3.

T. T. 1/6-5/32.
Gold £4/4/10-1/2.
Silver 30-3/8 quiet.

London, March 3.

Rentes 3 per cent. 49 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 3/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold also quiet.
Interest day to day loans 1½ per cent.
Interest 7 days market loans 4 per cent.
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.
Bars bought £150,000.
Sovereigns Export to Straits Settlements £20,000 to India £22,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 4

Market Rates:—
Bank Telegraphic 1/6 3/32
Bank Demand 1/6 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 3/8
American Dollars 273
Hongkong Dollars 158
Shanghai 200½
Japan 124½
Singapore 156
Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.13
Oslo	32.80
Amsterdam	12.13
Switzerland	25.26

London, March 3.

Exchange on London in Paris 130.25.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.41½.
Exchange on London in Italy 121.10.
New York, March 3.
Demands Bills 485.50.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, March 4.

3 months 4 7/32 per cent.
6 months 4 1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 month 5 1/4 per cent.
Money 3 months 5 per cent
Money 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, March 3.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 7/32
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4

BULLION

Bombay, March 4.

Sovereigns Ready 13/5/0.
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/6
National Bank Bar Gold 21/8/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/5/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/5/3
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/5/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/5/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/6/0

London, March 3.

Bar gold ready s. 84 10½
Silver ready d. 30/6
Silver forward d. 30/7.
Tone of Silver:—Market dull, very little business doing. Market closed bearish. Prices fell more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, March 3.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £87 3/4 unchd.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £92 1/8 unchgd.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £107 7/16 unchgd.
Conversion Loan £74 15/16+1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £102 1/4 unch.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/2 unchgd.
Consols 2½ 54 5/8+1/8.
Rupee Paper 5½ p.c. 52 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 68 1/8+1/8.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58 3/8+1/8.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 4.

Ready:—21/5/3
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/4/6 Highest 21/5/9 At 6 p.m. 21/5/6
Vaida Chitar:—21/5/0 Highest 21/5/9 At 6 p.m. 21/

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Governor's informal visit to Beggars' Relief Camp Rowli Hill, Sion Fort. 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Millowners' Association, Annual General Meeting, Hornby Road, 11-30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—R. A. Colaba v Callina Association; 4-15 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana v Y. M. C. A. Byculla, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana ground.
Unveiling of portrait of Principal A. L. Covernton at Elphinstone College by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 5.

The P and O s.s. Razmak with English mails of February 18, ex. Narkunda due at 5 a.m.
University Lectures:—Mr. F. S. Marvin's Lecture on "The Unity of Civilisation", University Convocation Hall, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 6.

The s.s. China with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
University Lectures—Mr. F. S. Marvin's Lecture on "The Meaning and Reality of Progress," University Convocation Hall, 5-30 p.m.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at Grant Medical College Library to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND STAND.

The Band of the 1/4 Bombay Grenadiers will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Band Stand to-day (Friday) commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF N. I. ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Association will be held at Government House, Malabar Point to-day (Friday) at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.)

DADAR KUMBHARWADA RESIDENTS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the residents of Dadar Kumbharwada will be held on the 7th inst. at 9 a.m. in the H. K. Joshi's Dharamshalla for election of trustees to take charge of the plot of land assigned by the Municipality for the reconstruction of the temple of Shri Jakhadevi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from London of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from Bombay of 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 1-30 p.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Society to-day. (Friday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science by Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji on "The Marvels of America", being the third of his series on the subject. The lecture will be illustrated by exhibiting by the Lantern pictures of the greatest Wireless Radio Station, the greatest Raja-Yoga College the most beautiful Catalina Island, American President's Palace, Glass-Bottom Steamer and Sub-Marine Garden etc., etc.

MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" contains the following:—

"Under Section 102 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Abdeali Muhammadali Kajiji, B.A., LL.B., (Cantab.) Barrister-at-Law of his appointment as Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay with effect from the 18th February, 1926."

EXCHANGE TABLES.

We have received from Major P. E. Hogg, 12, Magrath Road, Bangalore, a twin pair of Exchange Tables, coupled with the decimal parts of a £ sterling and of a rupee. These particular tables are at the 1s. 6d. rate of exchange, which is the present Government rate, but by a reference to the £ sterling decimal table any rate of exchange can be used with the minimum of trouble.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, March 4.

The disturbed conditions over Northeast India have again caused nearly general rain in Assam, with local rain in Bengal and a few falls in Upper Burma. They are now passing away. An active disturbance is entering northwest India and has already given nearly general rain in North Baluchistan. A few falls have also occurred in Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh, Midnapore and Barisal half-an-inch; Cox's Bazar and Khulna one and a half; Jessore and Quetta one; Karnai a half.

Forecast.—Extension along the frontier and into the Punjab and Kashmir and decrease in Northeast India.—A. P.

ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN BROKER.

CALCUTTA, March 3.

Captain Pearson, European living in Calcutta, was admitted last night into the Presidency General Hospital suffering from a bullet wound on the chest.

Latest enquiries show that the name of the injured man is Captain H. S. Pearson, a stock and sharebroker and ex-Indian Army Reserve Officer. It is understood the revolver accidentally went off, while being handled. The bullet which entered into his shoulder was extracted this morning. His condition is reported to be favourable.—A. P.

HELPLESS BEGGARS.

GOVERNOR VISITS CAMP.

Sir Leslie Wilson paid a visit to the Helpless Beggars' Relief Camp at Rowli Hill on Thursday evening. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and other members of the Committee who run the Camp received him at the entrance and took him round the sheds and workshop. The Governor seemed to be much satisfied with the arrangement.

The camp was started in 1920 and the total admissions of beggars since its inception was 2,009. The Camp which is situated in the most healthy surroundings has ten wards to accommodate about 300 beggars. There is an infirmary with eight beds and a Municipal doctor daily goes on his rounds dealing with the human wreckage that calls in all his knowledge and sympathy. In addition to weaving, carpentry and rattan work, the inmates are persuaded to interest themselves in gardening and horticulture which seems to have been a very recent innovation. The maintenance of each beggar costs about Rs. 10 a month and for finances the Committee has entirely to depend upon the Municipal Corporation, Charitable Institutions and the public.

In the course of the report, reference was made to the splendid endowment of Raja Pratap Narasingiri: "The Committee is very much thankful to Mr. Pratapgirji Narsingirji, the well-known philanthropist of Hyderabad for his generous offer to build the workshop at his own expense. The construction of an Infirmary with 8 beds is also afoot and before long the Camp will be furnished with first-rate hospital accommodation for sick patients."

After Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim had welcomed the Governor Sir Leslie in the course of his speech said:—

I am very glad to be able to come here this afternoon to see what is being done by the Helpless Beggars Relief Committee, whose efforts to ameliorate the lot of the infirm beggars of Bombay have been so successful during the past few years.

The efforts which the Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee have made are, to a large measure, responsible for the absence from the streets of Bombay of those mendicants so often deformed and pitiable sights, who in so many continental towns, as every one knows who has visited Europe, make use of their deformity to seek alms. There is nothing to my mind, so pitiable, and at the same time so distressing, as such beggars: and, it the only result of the work of the Committee had been to assist to remove such mendicants from the streets, your work would indeed have been well worth all your efforts and all the assistance given to you. You have, however, done much more, and personally I cordially endorse your appeal for assistance in your endeavours, and I hope that many of these who have not yet subscribed, either in cash or in kind, will come forward to help you.

CROSBY HALL.

A BOMBAY CONCERT.

A very interesting concert was given on Wednesday evening in aid of the Crosby Hall Fund at the Queen Mary High School, where a small but distinguished and appreciative audience had gathered to make their contribution to the Fund. The programme included several turns, comprising Piano and Violin Solos, songs both English and Hindustani, and dances. Where every one was doing the utmost to excel, it would be invidious to select for special mention individual artistes for the peculiar richness of their own performance. The Fund would, we are informed, be the richer for this Concert by some hundreds, and the organisers of the function, viz., the Bombay Women Graduates' Union as well as the British University Women's Association, deserve to be warmly congratulated on the keen interest they have shown in the cause of the higher education of women in this country.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE HOSTEL.

INMATES' GRIEVANCES.

An inmate of St. Xavier's College Hostel writes:—

I regret to say that the inmates of St. Xavier's College Hostel have to suffer many hardships at present. They do not get even water in the noon and afternoon. At times, the tank overflows at night, and, some boys, especially the boys who live on the ground floor, do not get any sleep on account of the noise produced by the falling of the water. When they do not get any water, how is it possible for the students to take a bath in winter. In summer boys can take bath in the morning, but in winter, it is inconvenient for them to take it in the morning. And when the complaints were made to the Hostel Superintendent, the only answer was: "Well, my boys, I shall try to put an end to these grievances."

The condition in the monsoon becomes worse. Many boys are attacked with malaria, and the overflowing of the water from the tank helps to spread the epidemic. And when these and other complaints are brought to the notice of the higher authorities, the answer is "Better leave the hostel if you are not satisfied with the conveniences of the hostel." Poor Fr. Devine died last year and the comforts and conveniences of the hostel inmates have died with him.

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL.

An interesting ceremony was performed on Thursday morning at Dadar, when Mr. Mathuradas Visanji Khimjee laid the foundation-stone of the building of the Indian Education Society's King George English School before a large gathering of students and their parents and guardians.

TOO AUTOCRATIC

MR. JADHAV THE MINISTER.

NEGLECT OF EDUCATION

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting on thursday, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

Mr. G. T. Patil, continuing his speech on Mr. Pahalajani's motion for a reduction of Re. 1 in the estimates for Education, said the teachers in the Training College at Ahmedabad were given double work to do as they had to work both in the morning and in the afternoon. It would be better if Mr. Jadhav would instruct his officers to treat their subordinates with courtesy. In three years, he said, the increase in estimates was only by 21 lakhs, which meant an increase of 7 per cent per year. And that was the increase made in the time of a Minister who was always, speaking of the interests of education at the time of putting new taxes. He had hopelessly failed even to utilise the grants at his disposal, with the result that in the next budget he had cut down the estimates by several lakhs. And yet at the time of every fresh taxation he spoke of the necessity of advancing education and speaking about text-books, he said while the Minister was fond of saddling the country with text-books written by foreigners, he was always ready to find fault with books written by Indians.

TOO AUTOCRATIC.

The Minister was too autocratic and unsuitable to the temperament of a section of this House. Wherever members were anxious to elicit information by asking the Minister questions, he cut them short by giving them curt replies, and thus saved himself. The speaker wanted the Minister to pay the same attention to education as he paid to certain other matters in the Council. Of course, he could not make himself more clear than that, but the Minister knew what they were. The members expected him to be one of them, and he should not think that he was a Ministerial head of a party. The members expected him to possess the same sentiments that other members possessed for the good of the Presidency; they also expected him to be a zealous and careful administrator of the department which should be directed in such a way that no complaints of injustice and neglect might be made against his officers and as an Indian they had every right to expect that of him. It was not with a view to censuring him that they were pressing the motion, but for the purpose of opening his eyes. They wanted him to possess the same ideals and the same views as the Minister possessed in 1920, and also the same zeal.

NEGLECT OF MUSLIM EDUCATION.

Khan Bahadur Bhutto complained that the Minister had not done all that was expected of him and he had neglected the education of Moslems, which was so very backward.

Mr. A. Master also spoke, but could not be heard.

MISTOOK HIS VOCATION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman did not know whether to pity the plight of the Minister, because since the previous evening the speaker had not heard a single good word about the Minister. While they had concentrated their attack on he Minister they could not exonerate the Government from all blame for while he was called upon to administer a very important department, certain other duties equally onerous and important were entrusted to him. Was he a Minister of Education or the chief whip of Government? Was it for his "buttering" manuscript speeches or for the inaudible speeches of the members of Government benches that they got an increase in taxation? He feared the Minister had mistaken his vocation. When he asked for additional revenue for Government was it not proper for him to ask Government to grant him more money for education, and other nation-building departments? Could he not say that he had made himself odious to the Council and that Government should give him sufficient for his department? The constitution was rotten, and the Minister was not a man of first rate ability and the result was bound to be a failure.

A BREACH OF UNDERTAKING.

He complained that Entertainment Tax was ear-marked for education and yet it was not used for the purpose and it was his business to have resigned his post and inform the Council of his difficulties. There were 1230 Bhils in Gujrat and yet the percentage of literacy among them was only 3 to 4 in 1,000, the lowest figure in the Presidency. That was all the work done for Bhils by the Minister who himself belonged to the backward classes. Instead of going to these parts during the Christmas he had gone to Madras to preside over a political conference there to get kudos of his supporters.

AN APOLOGIST FOR MR. JADHAV.

Mr. R. D. Shinde, opposing, said the motion was a hardy annual, and in spite of all the speakers said about it the President, they must remember, had said that it was a vote of censure. They knew that the Minister was not a persona grata with the Swaraj Party, and every time they had shown their hostility to him. When the erstwhile leader of the Swaraj Party had imposed a vow of silence on himself, he said he had done it for the sins of omission and commission of the Non-Brahmins and their leader. It was not right to say that primary education had not advanced, for this year 20 lakhs more had been sanctioned for the purpose. About national schools, he said even the prime movers themselves sent their sons to Government institutions.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan associating himself with the motion said the Boy Scouts movement should be spread in all schools and the different communities should be brought together so that they could forget their communal differences.

Mr. Noor Mahomed said although the Minister of Education belonged to the backward communities he had done nothing for them and Moslems and he did not think even his own community appreciated his efforts.

MINISTER'S IMAGINARY POPULARITY.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav admired the moderation of the remarks of Mr. Pahalajani. From their speeches it was apparent that they did not want him to vacate his seat. (Cry: "Question.") Referring to Mr. Kothari he said he had worked hard for the education of non-Brahmins and in spite of his attack on him, the speaker would take him back to his bosom as the "prodigal son." He was made an object of attack because he had presided over the Madras Conference, but he had only followed the example of Dr. Paranjpye who had presided over the Social Conference at Nagpore, and he was sorry it was not political. But Ministers were permitted to take part in politics and there was nothing wrong in his presiding over the Conference. As for primary education, before this year was over, he was confident, the control of education would be completely taken over by municipalities and local boards.

Mr. Joshi: Why this abdication?

Continuing said Mr. Jadhav the Entertainment Tax was applied for the advancement of primary education as was promised when the Tax was approved. He did not think Government could be charged with neglect of technical education.

EX-MINISTER TO THE RESCUE.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye said in order to fight properly for his departments the Minister ought to know about the estimate of the Reserved Department, but he was kept in darkness about them and the Minister was unable to discuss intelligently the grants of his department. He fully sympathised with the Minister. They had made a mistake in not putting the Primary Education Act into operation, and by so doing they had deprived a large number of boys of the benefit of education. But he complained that the wheels of Government machinery were moving slowly. They must judge the Minister, however, by the difficulties he had to face and he requested him not to interfere in party politics, etc., but leave them alone. He would not support the motion.

The Finance Member also spoke.

NEGLECT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar said he was in an unfortunate position because he belonged to a community which was an eye-sore to the Finance Member; he had also the honour of leading a party which was not liked by the Government. He assured the Minister that the vow of silence imposed by his party upon itself was not due to its personal hatred of the Educational Minister, but because it had come there with definite programme and policy. They must not blame the Swaraj Party for vote of censure, for the blame did not lay with them, but rather with the Education Minister who had not done justice to himself. He was not surprised that the Minister had rather discouraged secondary and higher education, but the Minister ought to have encouraged more primary education. He complained that officers in the districts who were Brahmins were dismissed or transferred for no other reason than that they were Brahmins, and their posts given to non-Brahmins. While he had no objection to all the posts being given to non-Brahmins and backward classes, he objected to this feeling of insecurity among the higher officers and insubordination among the lower ones.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

After the Minister had replied the motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

MR. DESAI TO WIN?

COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

YESTERDAY'S POLLING.

The voting for the seat vacated by Mr. J. Baptista in the local Legislative Council took place yesterday and there were only two candidates in the field, Mr. B. T. Desai and Dr. M. C. Javle. There were three polling booths for the whole of the northern part of the Island, and the voting could not by any means be called very brisk. In fact there was not much of a campaign in the city in favour of the candidates. The old electoral roll was used for voting purposes, and the voting was very poor as not much interest was taken by the public in the election, since the chosen candidate could only sit in the Council for a few months, until November next.

Dr. Javle, of course, did not belong to any party, but his politics are more moderate than even of the Moderate School of thought, and as such he got the votes of more loyal communities in that part of the city. Mr. Desai is an outspoken member of the Swaraj Party and a very vigorous critic of the Government and the Congress had supported him.

There was no life at the polling booths in the morning, but later on more voters came in to register their votes. Mr. Desai had greater amount of support at most of the polling stations, and he appeared to have better chances. But in these matters it is very difficult to prophesy and since voting is by ballot, the uncertainty is much increased. The result will be declared to-day.

BOMBAY RACES.

3RD DAY.

SPRING MEETING.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

First race starts at 2 p.m. on Saturday next:—

THE NORTHUMBERLAND HANDICAP. Distance 2 Miles. Tim 5-30 p.m.

Cap-a-Pie 9/7, The Count 9/2, School Boy 8/12, Marmion 8/11, Ox Trot 8/6 Maryland 8/6, Green Islet 8/6, Bonnie Lad 8/1; Crab Apple 7/5 Aldergrove 7/2, Tycho 7/0 Jansan 6-11 Dickybird 6/4.

THE FOXHILL PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs Time 6 p.m.

Cintra 9-0, Ulster Ally 8/12, Stone Marten 8/9, Talaat Bey 8/8, Courier 8/5 Bell's Life 8/1 Ad Dominum 8/1; Nougat 8/1 Wedding Day 7/12, Footpedal 7/10, Fire Star 7/10, Arrowy 7/6 Red Cross Boy 7/5, Georgina 7/3.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles. Time 5 p.m.

Jansan 9/7 Dickybird 8/13, Fun of the Fayre 8/9, Lucky Man 8/6 Love Glass 8/3, Night Watch 8/3, Cylvern 8/0 Lady Junior 7/10, Adour late Accepted 7/6 and Zara 6/6.

THE MARCH PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs. Time 3-30 p.m.

Barbary 9/4, Unruly 9/4, Belle Syme 9/0, Prose and Verse 8/12, Riverine 8/8, Crushed Glass 8/7, Lowhorn 8/5 Wild Flower 8/2, Floral Fete 7/4, Flenhelicon 7/2, and Hot Lips 6/12.

THE BASSEIN PLATE. (Div I.)—Distance 1 Mile (Round Course) Time 6-30 p.m.

Dilawar 9/6 Silver Thrush 9/0, Some Surprise 8/10, Sahoo 8/8, Hashash 8/5, Adwan 8/4, Hawam 8/4, Zulu 8/3, Bucknell 8/2 Peach Bitter 7/13; Trafalgar 7/11 Rose Hill 7/10, Vaziralmulk 7/10 Mainnoon 7/9, Costa Rica 7/8, Marshal Petain 7/8, Aftab 7/8 Sunspray 7/7 and Apollo 6/12.

THE BASSEIN PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 Mile Time 4-30 p.m.

Commander 9/0, Hazim 9/0, Kadir Hajaz 8/11, Mamlar 8/9, Macdonald 8/9 Kanze 8/5, Zoolfakar 8/5, Cossack 8/4 Tiger King 8/4 Sannayet 8/3, Sinnan 8/2, Butterfly, 8/2 Arab Prince 8/2 Nassim 7/13 Faisal 7/13 Shahzada 7/9 and March along 6/13.

Top weight accepting being under 9st., it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE BANDRA PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles. Time 4 p.m.

Riyad 6/13, Roumania 8/10; Mijrin 8/4, Watee 8/6, Arabian Star 7/12, Solomon's Song 8/2 Ravi 8/4 Safeer 8/3, Frontier Force 8/5, Budder 8/1, Little Joker 8/9 Wild Cherry 7/9, Sultan Beg 7/9, Nayim 8/12, Rifle 8/9; Tamaran 8/13, Golden Key 7/11.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs. Time 2 p.m.

Riyad 7/8, Mijrin 8/9, Rose Royal 8/4, Sarfil 8/6, Andhra Valley 9/3, Benars 7/8, Hoojaz 7/8, Samarmad 8/0, Cheerful 9/4, Sabik 7/8, Ferozeshah 8/10, Red Flag 9/4, Taimurlung 8/0 Zaglool 8/6, Mexico late Yildiz 8/7, Moostak 8/13, Amalfi 8/4, Vin 8/13 Mount Blanc 8/0, Cheerio 8/0 British India 8/6, Kiman 8/7 Hopeful 8/5, Sabir 8/4, Mehul Hill 8/46 Ayalau 8/0 Moostashar 9/3 and Thulfa 8/10.

DIVISION II. Time 2-30 p.m.

Kurdistan 8/6, Simmah 8/6, Watee 8/6, Amar 7/4, Mashook 8/6, Balkess 9/0 Kummeruzzaman 7/4, Florio 8/13, Tiffish 7/4 The Eagle 7/4 Nevis 8/9, Namoos 8/2, Yildiz 8/13, Farkad 8/2, Summerton 8/6, Nevermind 8/6, Gentle Prince 9/4, Naqim 8/13, Red Prince 8/0, Nainava 8/2, Tamaran 8/13, Mumty 7/4, Durban 8/0 Make Sure 7/10, Sanderson 8/13 Swamakarna late Abdul Karim 7/8, Little John 7/8 and Sam's Dream 7/8.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE. Div II.—7 Furlongs. Time 3 p.m.

Amood 9/3, Mooltan 8/4, Kalipha 8/2, Denmark 8/10, Parrinshope 8/13 Wanderer 9/3 Mameluke 9/5, Mahfouz 9/2, Shylock 7/8, Strange Spring late Wardulmulk 7/8, Salonic 8/4, Fatha 8/0, Red Lips 8/6, Othello 9/3, Istamboul 7/8, The Blues 8/13, Sabah 8/0 Koorish 8/10, Nashat Beg 8/10, Solomon's Song 9/3, Nadir Shah 8/10, Weldon 8/13, Nathim Pasha 8/0, Variety 7/8 Watchmaker 8/13 Mibris 8/10, Dessert Knight 8/6 and Sanatogen 8/0.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYM'S BIG WIN

Thursday's first match between Ralli Bros. and the B. E. S. Old Boys was not a very interesting affair. Both sides were well matched, but neither side adopted any definite system with the consequence that play hovered in mid-field. After a goalless first half O'Brien opened the score for Ralli's and Sutton added another towards the end of the game. The Old Boys lost several good chances and were unlikely in not being to score.

Ralli Bros. ..... 2 goals.
B. E. S. Old Boys ..... 0 goal.

Ralli Bros.:—Cross; Gabriel and MacDowall; Moulton, Rogers and Glover-Wright; Cardozo, Arklie, O'Brien, Sutton and Beech.

B. E. S. Old Boys:—Hodgkinson, Netscher and R. D'Avoine, E. D'Avoine, Ellis and H. Ellison, R. Ellison, M. D'Avoine, A. D'Avoine, Whitaker and Lilley.

Referees: Messrs. Bhattacharjee and Moloney.

BOWEN SCORES SIX GOALS.

The Bombay Gymkhana were too good for the Y. M. C. A. Byculla, and drubbed them to the tune of seven goals. Bowen scored the only goal in the first half. After the interval the Gymkhana warmed up and added six more goals, Bowen being responsible for five of them. Flight as centre forward was hot-stuff and executed some good stick-work. The forwards were a bustling crowd and Smith on the wing gave nothing away.

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 7 goals.
Y. M. C. A. Byculla ..... 0 goal.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Cave; James and Bennett; Butterfield, Reid and Ogden; Smith, Le Fleming, Flight, Bowen and Nichol.

Y. M. C. A. Byculla:—Ambosta; Merrett and Sampson; Bhakre, Todman and Murray; Josephs, Conway, Soares, D'Cunha, Wasker.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

4th March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	18.55
To-day's Opening Rate	18.65
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	18.72
Difference	+.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

4th March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.34
To-day's Opening Rate	9.43
Difference	+.8
To-day's Closing Rate	9.32
Difference	—.2

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 759-0-0
Sewri Closed.	Rs. 369-8-0

MANSEL PLEYDELL'S APPEAL.

BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED.

LAHORE, March 4.

The Chief Justice had ordered that the bail application on behalf of Mansel Pleydell be heard by Mr. Justice Zafar Ali.

When the high Court opened this morning Rai Bahadur Moti Sagar, Advocate, applied for bail on behalf of the accused. Mr. Justice Zafar Ali heard the application and rejected it.

No date has yet been fixed for hearing of the appeal.—(A. P.)

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NEW CHIEF OFFICER TAKES CHARGE.

AHMEDABAD, March 3.

Mr. S. A. Sete, the newly-appointed Chief Officer of the Municipality, has taken charge of his office. Notice has been given by two Councillors to contest the legality of his appointment in a Cour of Law.—A. P.

BENGAL AND MESTON AWARD.

CALCUTTA, March 2.

The preliminary budget discussion was concluded at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council. The Finance Member replying to criticisms said that it was not a deficit budget. They were spending from their balances which they were utilising as much as possible. The question of primary education was still under consideration of Government and no definite scheme had yet been formulated.

As regards the Meston Award he said, their position was much better to-day than before. The subject would come up before the Government of India when the latter would consider the report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee. The Government of Bengal would utilise that opportunity of bringing their case again before the Government of India for its reconsideration.

The Council adjourned till 15th instant.—A. P.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 3

In rugby football Royal the Air Force beat Oxford University by 27 to 23.

The following are results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division: Huddersfield two Spurs one Notts County three Birmingham nil.

Second Division: South Shields one Hull three.

Scottis League: Hearts one, Celtic Two.—Reuter Special.

CRICKET TEST SELECTION SUB-COMMITTEE.

LONDON, March 3.

The test selectors have co-opted Hobbs and Rhodes.—Reuter Special.

In a previous Reuter's message, dated February 24th, on the subject it was stated:—

"At the Lords, the meeting of Marylebone Cricket Club selected Mr. Warner as Chairman and Messrs. Perrin and Gilligan as members of the Test Selection Sub-committee. They will co-opt two professionals one from the North and one from the South with full powers and will select a Captain who will have a casting vote."

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1926.

STILTED APOLOGY.

To the universal demand of publicists of every shade of opinion for a commission of enquiry into the Development and Back Bay Scandals, the reply of the Government of Bombay is that papers have been sent to the Government of India and the Secretary of State. This is a species of convenient official camouflage to dope the members of the Legislative Council into a false sense of security that justice will be done. In the meanwhile the result of secret conclaves, against which Mr. Bhopatkar very rightly protested, has been the promise of a committee of engineers to check the figures of the majority report, which are accepted by Government, as to the cost of partial completion of the reclamation. All intelligent people in the Presidency will, however, appreciate the full value of the check which the officials propose to provide to their own figures when they are told that Sir Alexander Gibb, whose investigation was hailed as a final expert scrutiny, has actually given the cost of completing the three blocks at 73 lakhs of rupees as against the majority figure of 150 lakhs! Further this same expert adviser to the Admiralty after a few days' stay in Bombay discovered that by spending 336 lakhs the whole reclamation scheme could be completed! On the admission of His Excellency the Governor himself these figures have puzzled every one including the officials, because they are actually 50 per cent. less than the majority figures. Now we are going to have another farce of a committee of local engineers to check these figures. The problem is, however, not of checking these figures, but of policy, and the policy must be hereafter determined by representatives of the public and not by officials, either expert or non-expert, who have brought about the ruin of the province's finance and the business reputation built up by the efforts of the people of this Presidency. Non-official business opinion has already given ample indication as to the impossibility of completing the scheme on financial grounds, which has not yet been challenged notwithstanding the after-dinner indulgence of the Governor in dreams of beautiful Bombay with the reclamation complete.

Nor can we see any sense in a contemporary regarding twenty lakhs a year for sixty years, that is, twelve crores of rupees, as a mere bagatelle of the provincial revenues of Bombay. How much twelve crores with compound interest can achieve in the direction of progress or promotion of industry, or relief of unemployment, we shall leave it to our readers to judge. Indications of bankrupt finance are not covered up by the speculative proclivities of the Government of Bombay, which must be definitely and finally curbed in the public interest. The best way of putting right things that have gone wrong is not to cover up old mistakes and pretend that nothing has happened, but to confess the error and to take the advice of the representatives of the people as to what should be done to remedy the situation and to prevent similar backsliding in future. His Excellency's declaration that prestige is not the guiding force with the Government of Bombay is belied at every stage by the action which his Government have taken hitherto and which they propose to take hereafter. If the report of the majority weighted down by the number of officials therein is to be accepted by the Government without any refutation of the arguments put forward by representatives of the people, then the public would be entitled to characterise it as autocracy *galore*. The Government of Bombay are seeking the sympathy of the public in their fight with the Government of India for the revision of the Meston settlement, but if more money is to be placed in the hands of the Government of Bombay, they must be much more responsive to the wishes and sentiments of the people than they have shown themselves to be. Callous disregard of public opinion even when the Government are clearly in the wrong is a characteristic of the worst kind of misrule associated with the Tsar and the Kaiser, but quite incompatible with the professions of distinguished representatives of Britain at the time of the inauguration of the reforms. The Duke of Connaught on behalf of His Majesty said that the age of autocracy was gone, but the obstinate meanderings of the Government of Bombay in the wilderness of errors and miscalculations indicate a different story. If the Government of Bombay are not responsible to the people of this Presidency, as is very clear, then the Government of India and the Secretary of State, who have not still relinquished their power of supervision, must intervene and justice should be done to the taxpayer for the good name of Britain and in the interests of the reputation of British administration. We repeat that the Back Bay bungle, bad as it is, is being made worse and the accumulation of financial blunders is now turning into a political scandal of the first water.

Every legislator in the Bombay Council is fully alive to the impotence of the Council, as a whole and to the powers of the Government both in law as well as in practice, and public interests, which are supposed to be in the hands of the Legislative Council, are not safe without intervention from the top so far as the Development policy of the Government of Bombay is concerned. That policy is to continue unabated even after the revelations which have been made, and while the first bitter fruits in the form of additional taxation and subsidy towards extravagant capital programmes are being borne by the people, a little more of truth as to the fictitious character of the influence of the representatives of the people will not be out of place. We trust every publicist in Bombay will exert himself to bring about the necessary commission of enquiry and the reforms which would prevent a recurrence of the worst form of maladministration, viz., the waste of public funds for unnecessary purposes when these funds are wanted more urgently for ameliorative objects either in the way of promoting industry in private hands or in the way of education and sanitation at the hands of Government. We are not impressed by the percentage increase in education in this province when it is clear that the goal of compulsory education for every child placed before the country by Mr. Gokhale is still very far. Mr. Gokhale wanted to raise a loan of one to two crores of rupees for the spread of education and it was the greatest disappointment of his life that he could not get the Government to accept this programme. With an increase in the revenue of the Bombay Presidency of six to seven crores of rupees a year after his time, it is a public scandal that ideals of this kind have not still been embodied into the Government policy while baneful measures of extravagant capital outlay on purposes, which have not been proved to be in the public interest and which have involved through inefficiency loss of crores of rupees, are being publicly defended by the head of the administration of the province. The Municipal Corporation gave expression to the popular feeling by passing a unanimous resolution on the subject. We trust all parties represented in that body will not rest until they have secured an independent commission of investigation.

TO THE READERS OF "THE CHRONICLE."

In the hope of a settlement being arrived at, leading to Mr. B. G. Horniman's return to the editorial chair of "The Chronicle," I have provisionally undertaken the responsibility of conducting the paper.

SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI,
Acting Editor.

INDIAN STUDENTS AT OXFORD

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S INTERFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On the 5th. of December last, the London "Times" announced in a cryptic paragraph in its centre page that evidence regarding the prevalence of wide-spread Communist propaganda among the Indian students at Oxford had recently come into the possession of the Government. Following on this announcement, a question on the subject was asked in the Commons and elicited a rather enigmatic answer from the Home Secretary. Sir William Joynson-Hicks intimated to the House that steps were being taken to check this propaganda and that he hoped that hon. members would not press him to reveal at that point what those steps were. For a while, at any rate, the matter seemed to rest there.

"Undesirable Activities."

With the opening of the Hilary Term at Oxford, events began to move rapidly. A considerable amount of information has now been published regarding the negotiations that went on between the Government and various authorities at the University; and in the absence of contradictions or denials, this information may be presumed to have a basis in facts. It appears that, during the course of the raid on the Communist headquarters in London, the police discovered certain letters addressed there by two undergraduates from Oxford. One of these was an English student from Merton College, and the other was a colonial, belonging to Queen's College. Both of them had a number of friends among the Indian community at Oxford and both of them had been freely discussing theoretical Communism and the general question of India with these friends.

When this information was put before the Cabinet, Lord Birkenhead wrote to the heads of the two Colleges mentioned about the undesirable activities of their students among the Indian Community, and requested them to take disciplinary action. The two heads, the Principal of Merton and the Provost of Queen's declined to do anything of the sort! This would have been a sufficient set-back for a less obstinate and head strong individual than Lord Birkenhead. The Secretary of State for India, however, took the matter to higher quarters and the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Warden of Wadham, was then approached. He summoned the two undergraduates before him and, by giving them the option of being sent down forthwith, exacted the following written promise from them:—

"I solemnly promise that so long as I am a resident member of the University, I will not hold any communication, direct or indirect, with any Communist organization, and will not try to propagate Communist doctrines directly or indirectly."

Students' Protest.

This stern action caused widespread dismay among the entire undergraduate community and the question passed from one of personalities to one of principles. The action of the Vice-Chancellor was condemned as a breach of the sacred right of free speech and the Union Society, the general organization of the students of which Lord Birkenhead himself is an ex-President, decided to summon as Extraordinary Private Business meeting to go into the matter. At this meeting, the President of the University Labour Club was to have moved the following motion:—

"That this Society respectfully but firmly protests against the promise exacted by the Vice-Chancellor from two undergraduate members of the University since it prevents them from expressing their political convinctions in debates and private conversation."

This motion would have been normally discussed and passed without a division. But at this stage, the Conservative Club took the matter in hand and sent an official and printed circular to its members desiring their attendance at the Union meeting. The following Conservative amendment to the above motion was also tabled:—

"That this Society disapproves of any criticism of the disciplinary actions of the Vice-Chancellor on the part of the undergraduates."

The meeting took place at the Union Hall on the 9th of February. As extensive canvassing had been going on for some time previously, there was a large attendance of undergraduates. The motion was moved and seconded by a Socialist and a Liberal respectively the Conservative amendment was then moved and seconded and on being put to the vote was defeated. The following are the figures of voting:—

For the Amendment	146
Against the Amendment	265
Majority Against	119

The original motion was then again opposed by the Conservatives; several members had by this time left the House as the fate of the motion was practically certain. On a division on the original motion, there voted:

For the Motion	215
Against the Motion	92
Majority for the Motion	123

But the Conservatives were not prepared to take this as the final verdict of the Union and have demanded a poll of all the members. If a requisition for such a poll is signed by 150 members—and there appears no reason why it should not get the requisite number—the Union will have again to vote on the matter but in view of what has happened the final outcome of such a poll is almost certain.

DREDGERS AND DODGERS.

There are dredgers in Bombay about which the inhabitants of this unhappy city have come to know one sure thing—they can't dredge, at least they can't do what was required and so hopefully expected of them. Bombay is also now becoming aware that to ask anybody on the Government bench in the Legislative Council anything about a dredger is like showing a red rag to a bull. It appears there is a consensus of opinion on that bench regarding the manner of replying to questions about dredgers. The opinion arrived at evidently is—to dodge them. The Member-in-Charge of the Back Bay Fiasco—or if I may borrow the much more expressive phraseology of an English journal, the Three Million Pounds Fiasco—is asked about the "Kalu", one of those dredgers which shares with "Sir George Lloyd" the artful incapacity of not doing what was expected from it.

* * *

"When was it discovered," asks the sleuth-hound on the track of the Back Bay Mystery, "that the 'Kalu' was not working satisfactorily?" The Member-in-Charge answers that the discovery was made during the very first year of the working of the dredger. He is dodging this dredger business, think the M. L. C.'s, and he is requested to be a wee little bit more precise. At last it comes out, the valuable little information members are eager to have. It was last year that the experts in attendance on the "Kalu" located its cantankerous behaviour. Was its sense of duty equally deplorable when it served the Port Trust? "Oh, go away, go and get thee a blue-book"—the Member-in-Charge says in effect. He refers the seeker after so much inconvenient information to the Advisory Committee's Report but adds: "We have no actual information as to what the Government did at the time." It is no good dodging the issue. The public is determined to know at what precise time Government began to be aware of unpleasant news regarding dredgers, experts, speculators, contractors and all manner of things and people who left such an unwelcome legacy to Bombay.

* * *

In England the "Morning Post" has come to the rescue of Baron Lloyd. Who said it was Lloyd's Folly? It is all a People's Folly. "Bombay discussed the Back Bay reclamation for at least ten years before Lord Lloyd pushed it through." What patience and forbearance did his lordship not exercise in pushing it through immediately he landed! We ought to be thankful to him if we were to listen to the "Morning Post". It notes that "some such scheme had been thought of for more than half a century and once work was actually begun". And what has happened now, after Lord Lloyd pushed the scheme through? According to the "Morning Post" "the boom of post-war years has been followed by depression" in Bombay and "those six years have completely changed the outlook for the scheme". You see—it is simply a matter of outlook!

LAX.

TRIFLES.

A contemporary is very much excited over the prospect of war between Afghanistan and the Soviet. If the worst happens, will the war be confined to the two belligerents? I doubt it, because the same paper refers to a "slight disturbance on the Frontier."

* * *

Lest I should startle the gentle reader, may I explain that the quotation is taken from the day's weather-report.

* * *

Mr. Amery says:—"I believe that the British Empire is the greatest agent for good that the world has yet known." And yet the agents who sell the goods, are grousing over the story of trade-depression.

* * *

The Swarajists have decided to walk out. The Independents propose to remain. They also serve who only stand and prate.

* * *

Thomas Edison, the great American inventor, was in his youth sacked from his post as telegraph operator. Night operators were required to tap the word "six" to the superintendent every hour as evidence that they hadn't gone to sleep. Young Edison soon invented a gadget which automatically gave the signal and allowed him to doze in comfort. For this offence he had to flee from the wrath of the authorities! It was a fortunate incident, for in his state of release he was able to register 1,500 patents.

* * *

An Associated Press message says:—

Rangoon, Mar. 4.

"The hunger strike of Bengal detenus in Mandalay Jail ended at 11 a.m. to-day."

The Home Department must now at least admit that there *was* a strike.

* * *

The Youth: "I've called about your daughter's hand."

The Father: "James, kindly tell my daughter that the manicurist has called."

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

The Threat.

The Government of Bombay are so sure of a docile majority of Loyalists and Independents in the local Legislature that the threat on the part of the Leader of the House about the Governors' being obliged to restore the cut in the grant for European education if Mr. Nariman's motion for it were to pass evidently shows that in this particular matter they have a very weak case. Mr. Nariman frankly declared that his object in asking for the cut was not to come in the way of giving education to European children but to expose and protest against the spirit of colour discrimination underlying the practice of not trusting an Indian Minister of Education with the education of European children. The official reply was that the Devolution Rules had apportioned this particular subject to a Reserved Department and under this excuse the Government tried to hide the fact that a Member of Council, when he is an Indian, is not given charge of European education as one of the Reserved Subjects included in his portfolio.

A Lame Excuse.

The Home Secretary pointed out that as regards this subject of European education there were Indian Members of Council "who might be in charge of European education but they were all busy members and had no time to take up the subject". The public will regard this excuse about want of time as a very lame apology, and they have every right to ask the Indian Members of Council whether they can say that they had been offered supervision of the subject of European education and refused it because "they were so busy". We are sorry that Mr. Nariman lost his motion for a cut by just 10 votes but it is noteworthy that Dr. Paranjpye in speaking on the motion made a telling rejoinder to the complaint of the Leader of the House that a more dignified form of protest than asking for a cut was not made by charging the Government with disallowing non-official resolutions affecting constitutional questions. He said the members had, therefore, no option but to move for a reduction. It is a charge that the Government will find it difficult to answer.

What They Heard.

It is natural that the people of this Presidency should evince a keen desire to be on the track of that expert, Sir George Buchanan. They will associate his name with the expert's portion of the Back Bay bungle and they expect that the Government of Bombay should think it an important enough matter to know whether the name of Sir George Buchanan has been removed from the register of the Society of Engineers. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir got into a terrible mess in supplying this elementary piece of information, when heckled in the Council about it. He assured the House that Sir George Buchanan was no longer in the employ of the Government. This was no answer to the question and the Ex-Minister of Education had to suggest to him that there is such a thing as a cable which provides one with information in quick time. Then it leaked out that what the Society of Engineers had done was confidential. How did the Government know it then? Government heard so, and heard it informally. Would it not be better for Mr. Cowasji Jehangir to take the House into confidence once for all regarding all the formal and informal information he has about Lloyd's Folly?

An Unwarranted Charge.

When he rises to the heights of spacious eloquence Lord Lytton rarely misses the temptation to have a fling at the educated classes of this country. Presiding over the annual conference of Presidents and Members of Union Boards at Dacca recently, the Governor of Bengal made an eloquent appeal "for consolidating the foundations and strengthening the lower story of the edifice of national self-government". He then proceeded to observe that the complaint often made, that Government absorb an undue percentage of the revenues of the State in the maintenance of law and order, was justified but he could not forbear accusing those "who make it most frequently and most loudly" of the charge of "doing more to increase than to decrease the very expenditure of which they complain". The idea that criticism of Executive highhandedness, miscalled the maintenance of law and order, compels Government to spend so much on Civilian judges and English Superintendents of Police is absurd and one can only wonder that a Governor of the type of Lord Lytton should be driven to indulge in it.

A Sister's Sorrows.

We complain in Bombay about the deficit budget and the extravagance of the administrative charges. So does the sister Presidency of Madras. The Madras budget this year shows a deficit of 76.46 lakhs, and not even the extra liberality of the Government of India in remitting to Madras 57 lakhs from the Provincial Contributions can tide over the financial worries of the Southern Province. The demands of ordinary routine expenditure have eaten up the entire remission of contributions, and last year's surplus of 6.19 lakhs and other adjustments in the current year amounting to 17.91 lakhs have been raided upon to save Madras from a financial crisis. It need hardly be mentioned then that the Administration cannot provide anything substantial for the nation-building departments. It bewails on the contrary the falling off of the Excise revenue!

HUNGER STRIKE ENDED

BIG BROTHER'S INTERVENTION SUCCEEDS

GOVERNMENT'S HUMILIATING TREATMENT

RANGOON, Feb. 4.

The hunger-strike of the Bengal detenues at Mandalay Jail ended at eleven this morning.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has issued the following message regarding his interview with the Bengal detenues who are on hunger-strike at the Mandalay Jail:—

"Arriving on Sunday afternoon I went to the jail and delivered personally a letter to the Superintendent to interview my friends Messrs. Subash Chandra Bose, Mitra and other detenues. In my letter I mentioned that I wanted to persuade them to give up the hunger-strike. The Superintendent wrote to me next morning to come and see him which I immediately did. Captain Smith appeared to be a good man and recommended the interview by wire to the Inspector-General. I had met Major Farrapre, Inspector-General in Rangoon, and found him to be anxious to introduce prison reforms. After my interview with the Superintendent I sent urgent telegrams to the Private Secretaries to the Governors of Bengal and Burma, Inspector General, Home Member, Delhi, and Messrs. Motilal Nehru and Sen Gupta. Mr. Sen Gupta immediately wired to interview the detenues and speak in the name of the Congress and the Swaraj Party. In the afternoon of the 2nd March the Inspector-General of Prisons sent a wire saying that his request was under consideration. Shortly afterwards another wire granting permission was received. Mr. Sen Gupta also wired informing that the Home Member had informed the Assembly that the Pooja allowances would not be recovered.

AT THE JAIL.

With Messrs. Gupta, Razzak, Moolia and other Mandalay friends I motored to the Jail at 6-30 p.m. So far no orders were received by the Jail authorities. I sent my telegram to the Jail Superintendent who came shortly after. Meantime orders were received by him also. We went inside and stayed with our friends, for over three hours. They are living in an enclosure by themselves. A two-storeyed wooden block is allotted to them. On the upper storey in an airy big hall they practically live. Comfortable beds, sufficient furnitures, book cases, dressing materials have been provided for them. Down below in partitioned compartments convicts who are looking after them live. Next to it is the dining room. A new kitchen has been built for them and four cooks from Bengal have been engaged. Decent bath rooms and latrines with commodes have been provided. There are two tennis courts in the compound. The Superintendent has provided a small swimming bath.

SMILING AND CHEERFUL.

All of them spoke highly of the Superintendent, Captain Smith and the Jail staff. When I entered they were all lying in their easy chairs. I am glad to report they looked cheerful and in fair health though every now and then they would rest their heads on pillows or on their hands. They were very good to me and I could see that my visit pleased them. They were all smiling and anxious to please me. I expressed to them my desire to break their fast. They said they would obey me, but I was to hear what they had to say as they had taken a vow not to take any food unless their religious rights were fully recognised.

STUDIED CONTEMPT.

They all felt very bitterly that their desire for performing necessary pujas have been treated with so much contempt. They told me it was not a question of money that forced them to take this serious step, but the feeling that Government was absolutely callous about it and wanted to humiliate them as much as possible. This studied indifference and contempt had made them very bitter.

I made them realise they must sink their own personal considerations and do what they were advised by their position in jails. But they are determined that the time has come when some must sacrifice their lives so that a foreign Government may realise illtreatment and contempt for race and religion will no more be tolerated. After full three hours heart to heart frank talk in the Superintendent's presence I succeeded in softening their hearts. At last, I forced them to give a promise that after they grant the desire of the Bengal public expressed through its leaders they will carry out my wishes. At times I had to bully them in strong language which they all bore smilingly.

TO GO TO INSEIN.

The same night I sent urgent wires to Mr. Sen Gupta and Mr. Subash Chander Bose's brother asking them to authorise me to see that the detenues take some fruit juice in my presence. Messrs. Subash Chandra Bose, Mitra, Ganguli, two Chakrabortys, Chatterjee, Ghosh, Bhamik are here and three in Insein jail. These eight at Mandalay will comply with my request if the same conditions apply to their fellow-sufferers in the Insein jail. I have wired to the Inspector-General about this and I am sure they will receive similar treatment. I will go to Insein also and then report about everybody's health."—A. P.

Cricketer Douglas was taken to hospital for appendicitis. He has been operated, and is progressing satisfactorily.

THE SUKKUR BARRAGE

FURTHER EXAMINATION NOT NECESSARY

DECISION IN LORDS

LONDON, March 3.

The Sukkur Barrage was the subject of a question in the House of Lords. Lord Lamington asked whether the estimate of the total cost of the Barrage project was prepared by an independent expert representing an experienced firm of contractors, what difference there was between this estimate and that officially adopted, whether Lord Birkenhead was aware that some of the most distinguished engineers that India had produced, regarded the project as containing features unknown to Indian experience, as unsatisfactory and dangerous in its present form, and whether Lord Birkenhead would cause an independent enquiry to be made into the financial aspects of the project to ascertain whether there was any reasonable prospect of its proving productive. He also asked regarding the land expected to be irrigated under the scheme to be irrigated under the scheme what acreage was held respectively by zemindars and by Government.

NEED OF INDEPENDENT OPINION.

Lord Lamington said that Lord Sydenham, who was indisposed, had asked him to put down the question. He said critics of the scheme, which was to be one of the greatest works in the world, believed it would cost something like £20,000,000 instead of £12,000,000, as estimated. Two officials appointed in 1918 to estimate the value of land which might be sold if the original scheme was adopted had expressed the opinion that ten to twenty rupees would be about the selling price of good land but those responsible for the present project had estimated that second class land would fetch Rs. 200 to Rs. 250. It therefore seemed reasonable, before engaging on this very vast project, that the Government should obtain independent opinion and see whether it was sound financially and whether in other respects it might bring disaster to Sind through force of the elements.

One of the greatest difficulties in selling land was difficulty of finding people likely to buy and also the difficulty of putting outsiders on holdings. That would not be the best policy and therefore it was not improbable that people would lose money in buying this land of secondary value.

Lord Lamington expressed satisfaction at the improved condition of the finances of India but he pointed out that it is stated that the Back Bay Scheme was going to prove a loss of three crores of rupees. At the same time they were going to budget for 103 lakhs for this barrage for this year.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF SCHEME

Lord Birkenhead said that nothing that Lord Lamington had said convinced him that any further examination of the scheme was necessary. He certainly was not prepared to suspend the work for that purpose. As regards the financial aspect of the scheme Lord Birkenhead emphasised that the scheme had been submitted to an exceptionally searching examination in India and London and he had no reason to suppose that, after the necessary period of years an adequate return on the capital invested would not be forthcoming. If not, then a very surprising mistake had been made by a number of very distinguished gentlemen who had not in their careers made many mistakes of that kind. He was well aware that the scheme had been strongly criticised from both the technical and financial sides. He offered to supply Lord Lamington with a copy of the joint notes which the Inspector-General of Irrigation in India and the Executive Engineer who prepared the project had written in 1923 replying to these criticisms. If after reading them Lord Lamington could convince him that there was anything doubtful in the revenue estimates of the project or could bring to his notice new facts of which account had not been taken Lord Birkenhead would be prepared to take up the matter with the Government of India.

WHO PREPARED THE ESTIMATES?

As regards the question whether the estimates had been prepared by an independent expert representing an experienced firm of contractors Lord Birkenhead said he found no such independent estimate properly so-called prepared in this way. What happened was that a well-known firm calculated the price they would require for the work basing their calculations on the estimates prepared by the Government Engineer. They arrived at the figure of £20,000,000 compared with the official estimates of about £13,800,000. The Government of India adhered to the latter figure after being in possession of the contractor's calculations and after reconsidering the original conclusion.

Lord Birkenhead said he was not in possession of the precise figures of the acreage held by zemindars and Government respectively but he would obtain them from India if Lord Lamington wished. The Government of Bombay contemplated selling about one and a half million acres. The future would show whether or not they were too sanguine. The total area eventually to be irrigated was expected to be about five and one-third million acres of which only two million acres were at present cultivated.

Lord Lamington withdrew the motion.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S NEW ADMIRALS.

LONDON, March 3.

Vice-Admirals Sir Roger Keyes, Sir Hugh Tothill and Sir Victor Stanley have been promoted to be Admirals.—Reuter's Special.

THE BACK BAY FIASCO.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

REIMBURSEMENT OF LOSSES REFUSED.

MR. SAKLATWALA'S QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

A new aspect of the Back Bay fiasco was presented by Mr. Saklatvala in the House of Commons, asking, in view of the fact that the Reclamation Scheme was a reserved subject and the Bombay Government had taken full responsibility for the financial success of the Scheme, whether the Government was prepared to ask Parliament to reimburse the people of Bombay for the losses incurred.

Lord Winterton said "No".—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH TRADE.

PROPOSALS FOR KILLING FOREIGN COMPETITION.

LONDON, March 3.

Proposals dealing with the problem of indicating the origin of certain imported goods are contained in the text of the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Bill which was introduced in the House of Commons by Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister. The Bill provides that imported goods bearing the name or trademark of a British manufacturer or a trader, shall not be sold in Britain unless the name or the trademark conspicuously indicates whether they are of foreign or Empire origin, and the sale of imported goods may be prohibited if the committee is satisfied that in the interest of British trade they should not be sold unless they bear the indication of origin.

"Imported goods" do not include the goods which since the date of their importation have undergone a substantial change by manufacture applied within the United Kingdom.

Two Standing Committees of enquiry, respectively, to deal with agricultural and fishing produce and the other relating to merchandise will be appointed.—Reuter's Special.

2,200 AEROPLANES.

AIR FORCE OF U. S. IN 5 YEARS.

LONDON, March 3.

Washington.—Mr. Davis, Secretary of War, has published a military aviation programme for the next five years. If the programme is adopted the Army Air Force will possess 2200 aeroplanes, five years hence and the personnel will consist of 1,650 regular Army officers, 550 reserve officers on active duty and 15,000 enlisted men including 500 flying cadets. It is stated that the War Department disapproved of the recommendation now before the House of Representatives for a large programme of extension over a decade.

SIR SIDNEY LEE DEAD.

BIOGRAPHER OF KING EDWARD VII.

LONDON, March 3

The death has occurred of Sir Sidney Lee.—Reuter's Special.

Sir Sidney Lee whose death is reported at the age of 67 was fellow of the British Academy, Registrar of the Royal Literary Fund (1907). He was the Editor of the Dictionary of National Biography (1891-1917) and Professor of the English Language and Literature in the University of London (East London College) 1913-24. He was also the Emeritus Professor of English the University of London in 1924.

He was engaged at King George's request on a full biography of King Edward VII. from original papers.

MUMTAZ MARRIES.

DELIGHTED AT HOLKAR'S ABDICATION

AMRITSAR, Mar. 4.

The news of the abdication of his throne by the Maharaja of Indore was conveyed to Mumtaz Begum who was delighted and stated she had been expecting this to happen since her return from Bombay.

Mumtaz has been living a quiet life almost in *purda* with her parents and has now married Mr. Abdur Rahman, 28 years old, and a rich skin merchant and Municipal Commissioner. He met Mumtaz two months ago. The marriage was quietly solemnized in a private house and they intend shortly to proceed to Europe.—A. P.

IMPERIAL EXCHEQUER.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CHANNEL ISLANDS & ISLE OF MAN.

LONDON, March 3.

The minimum contributions which the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man should contribute to the Imperial exchequer are set forth in a report of the Privy Council Committee. The report recommends that Jersey and Guernsey should be requested to pay, respectively, £120,000 and £75,000 annually for 100 years and the Isle of Man an additional payment of £70,000 annually for 50 years, plus a permanent increase of £40,000 in its ordinary contribution.—Reuter's Special.

THRONY PROBLEM.

PERMANENT SEATS IN LEAGUE COUNCIL

LONDON, Mar. 3.

In preparation for to-morrow's debate on the expansion of the League Council, the Liberal group, headed by Mr. Lloyd George, has tabled a motion urging that the occasion of admitting Germany to the League and according her a permanent seat on the Council should not be used to effect any other changes in the Council, whatever their intrinsic merits.

A similar labourite motion adds: "Apart from other considerations, increased permanent seats in order to accommodate the claims of other nations could be regarded as a variation of the Locarno Agreement and ought not to be supported by the British Government.

ADJOURNMENT OF HOUSE.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked whether Mr. Baldwin had any statement to make regarding the business of the Council of the League next week, particularly the claims of certain States for permanent seats on the Council.

Mr. Baldwin replied that he proposed, to-morrow, to move an adjournment of the House in order that Foreign Secretary might make full statement and to allow time for discussion.—Reuter's Special.

BELGIUM AND LEAGUE.

PERMANENT SEAT ON COUNCIL

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The Belgian Senate has unanimously adopted the Locarno Agreements and adhesion of Belgium to the Hague Court of International Justice.

In the Chamber M. Vandervelde, Foreign Minister, referring to the question of the Council of League said that Belgium would periodically run the risk of not having her seat renewed and thought it desirable to counter this risk by means of a regulation fixing definitely the duration of such mandates and conditions of reelection. This regulation had been framed and, if it was ratified by Spain, would come into force as an amendment to Article four of the Covenant.

NO COUNTERPOISE TO GERMANY

M. Vandervelde declared that it was a serious mistake to describe new candidatures to permanent seats on the Council as a counterpoise to the entry of Germany. He spoke of the possibility that other States than the present candidates might demand permanent seats on the Council. Thus the Council would be compelled to create fresh permanent members and, consequently, to increase the number of non-permanent seats. Thus they would have a council of eighteen, twenty or even more members with the result that the Assembly would be discredited in comparison with the Council which would include nearly all politically important States while the States-members of the Council would suffer dangerous loss of influence and there would inevitably arise an unwieldy Council and a small committee which would be really the decisive body.

He concluded by re-echoing Sir A. Chamberlain's desire to go to Geneva with free hands to seek a conciliatory solution.—Reuter.

NOT FAIR PLAY.

"TIMES" AND LEAGUE COUNCIL CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, March 4.

"The Times" has broken its silence over the proposed reconstitution of the League Council in a leader in which it says on no international question in recent years has there been so emphatic and spontaneous a demonstration of British feeling. Foreign observers are altogether wrong in their inclination to discount the significance of this popular interest and attribute it to obscure machinations or petty political motives.

It declares that the essence of the matter is solely the demand for fair-play and plain dealing in turning the point of European history. It adds, since Germany is entering it is not fair-play to make sudden and important changes in the League Council without consulting her, particularly since changes can be interpreted as an effort to create hastily and nervously a counterpoise against Germany. This strikes to an ordinary British mind as an attempt to "queer the pitch." It simply cannot be done.—Reuter's Special.

REPATRIATION FROM S. AFRICA

69 PER CENT. AFRICANS COME TO INDIA.

WHAT IS GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires from Cape Town under date March 3rd:—

Rev Rider is asking the following questions on Tuesday:—

"What amount of the repatriation bounty was paid to each individual and the aggregate up to the end of 1925?

What is the total number of men, women and children thus enabled to proceed to India?

Has it been officially ascertained whether or not the Indian Government is willing receive such adult Indians as were born in South Africa?"

They are only just beginning to realise here what implications would be involved in the last question. If 69 per cent are Indians of South African born, will they come under the reciprocity agreement concerning the inherent right of each Dominion including India to restrict immigrant population from other dominions. South African born Indians are clearly natives of South Africa. If, therefore compulsorily deported could be refused. This whole situation needs working out if the present Bill is not postponed.

IRISH LAND BILL.

ALLEGED MENACE TO RIGHT OF APPEAL.

LONDON, March 3.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Danesfort drew attention to the Irish Land Bill, 1926, at present before the Senate of the Irish Free State whereby, he said, the right of appeal to the Privy Council which had been embodied in the treaty was gravely menaced.

POSITION OF JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

Lord Cave, in his reply, explained that the matter was a sequel to three petitions to the Privy Council for leave to appeal against the decisions of the Irish Supreme Court, one of which the Judicial Committee advised should be granted. The Free State Government took umbrage and Mr. O'Higgins, introducing the new Bill, said a definite assurance of understanding had been given during the discussions of the preliminary Treaty that in the appeals to the Privy Council the custom in practice with regard to the appeals from South Africa should be followed. He considered that in the present case sufficient facts were not forthcoming to bring it under the South African category.

NO TRACE OF UNDERTAKING.

Lord Cave found no trace of any such undertaking and had no doubt that the Judicial Committee would have similarly decided a similar case from South Africa. He declared that the Bill was unique and intended to ensure the finality of the Supreme Court's decision. Lord Cave hesitated to attribute to the Free State Government the intention to nullify the right of appeal to the Privy Council. The Free State stood in the same position as Canada. The right of appeal had been confirmed in the Constitution. He added that if it was shown by a succession of statutes that there was an intention of destroying the existing rights of appeal a different condition of affairs would arise, but he did not think that the Free State intended to depart from her solemn obligations.—Reuter's Special.

AFGHAN MOBILIZATION.

A DISCREDITED REPORT.

DELHI, March 3.

Nothing is known in official quarters regarding the reported Afghan mobilization which is not credited.. On the contrary Russian air pilots, who were suspended in connection with the Oxus incident, have again resumed their duties with the Afghan Government.—A. P.

TOTAL PROHIBITION.

HON. MR. PANTULU'S NOTICE OF MOTION IN COUNCIL.

DELHI, Feb. 3.

Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu has given notice of a resolution for introduction of total prohibition of liquor, as early as possible, in local administrations or provinces under direct control of the Government of India.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Beggars' Home at Rowli Hill, Matunga, yesterday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with Mr. N. N. Wadia, Chairman of the Millowners Association at the Willingdon Sports Club, yesterday.

The annual meeting of the National Indian Association will take place at Government House, Bombay, to-day at 5 p.m. Owing to the illness of Lady Wilson the chair will be taken by Lady Macleod.

Owing to the illness of Lady Wilson the Garden Party arranged for Wednesday next for those who helped in the National Baby Week is cancelled.

The Calcutta Corporation on Thursday evening presented an address of welcome to the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri. Of the 18 European Councillors only three were present while all the Indian aldermen and councillors were there.

"I AM RIGHT"

HOW HE LEFT THE "CHRONICLE"

MR. HORNIMAN INTERVIEWED

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. B. G. Horniman denied the correctness of the paragraph in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the report of the "Times of India" in their issues of the 3rd instant about the circumstances leading to his resignation from the "Bombay Chronicle."

"I was not asked," he said, "to send in my resignation. I was informed by a letter on Tuesday night very curtly and bluntly that my connection with the Indian Newspaper Company had ceased from that date."

HIS TWO CONDITIONS.

Explaining the facts, Mr. Horniman said that when resuming the editorship of the "Chronicle" on his return he had stipulated two conditions on which he was prepared to continue; one, that the initiative in the matter of appointment, dismissal or suspension of the editorial staff must rest with him, and the other that he must be appointed a member of the Board of Directors. Subsequent correspondence showed that the Board were not prepared to accept these conditions and as he refused to forego them the Board sent him the letter as stated above. Mr. Horniman added:—I have no intention of taking the responsibility of the editorial conduct of any paper unless these two conditions are fulfilled.

Q.—You were not a Director of the paper formerly?

A.—No.

"I AM RIGHT."

Q.—May I know if there is any special reason for your insisting on it now?

A.—Yes. Many very special reasons as far as the "Bombay Chronicle" is concerned. There is no journalist in this country, I think I may say, with such a long and varied experience in the conduct of newspapers both on the editorial and managerial sides. I have made great sacrifices in the past because I wanted to see the "Bombay Chronicle" firmly established as the leading nationalist organ and I think I succeeded in that object. If I thought that it would be in the interests of the paper I would again make any personal sacrifice. But I am sure that it is not in the interests of the paper. It is naturally a great disappointment to me to have to sever my connection so soon after having had the gratification of resuming the editorship of the "Chronicle", but I am quite satisfied that I am right in doing so.

HIS FUTURE PLANS.

Q.—What are your intentions regarding the future? Are you making any arrangements for starting a new paper?

A.—I have had offers to go elsewhere in India. In fact, I was approached from more than one quarter even before I left England either to start a new paper or to take over the editorship of others already established. But, I have no intention of leaving Bombay. I believe the people of Bombay have confidence in me and I should be betraying their trust if I were not to make every possible effort to establish a new organ of opinion here through which I can resume my relations with the Bombay public.

LOYALTY OF THE STAFF.

Q.—Is it true that the staff of the "Chronicle" wished to resign *en bloc* when you were leaving on Tuesday night?

Mr. Horniman was not at first inclined to answer this question, but on being pressed, he said: "Of course, I could have taken the whole editorial and printing staff with me, had I wished. I do not think any editor has ever been shown such loyalty and affection as I have been by the staff, from the highest to the lowest. But, I told them I could not take the responsibility of an action on their part which might mean unemployment for them for a few weeks at any rate. And I asked them to consider very carefully any action they wished to take."

TARIFF IN AUSTRALIA.

MIGRATION OF INDUSTRIES URGED.

LONDON, March 4.

Melbourne.—In the House of Representatives opening the debate on the new Tariff Bill involving fifty-three increases and forty-seven decreases, Mr. H. E. Pratten, Minister of Trade and Customs, said that the industries affected had considerably progressed. The iron and steel industry which had not been included would not be neglected. Several industries were awaiting attention including the copper industry and the growing manufacture of cotton and tobacco. Government were still prepared to consider practical proposals for the manufacture of paper.

Thanks to the tariff, the textile industry had revived from a parlous condition. He denied that the new proposals were deliberately penalising British trade. He said the latter had received preference averaging twelve per cent. amounting in 1924-25 to eight million sterling. Moreover, dumping duties had been imposed on foreign goods competing with British.

Mr. Pratten suggested to his fellow-countrymen in England that the migration of industries should be linked up with the migration of people. The people should establish their own factories in Australia. If the House confirmed the new duties, he believed at least three leading British textile firms would establish factories in Australia.—Reuter's Special.

DELHI UNIVERSITY

ADVICE TO NEW GRADUATES.

VICEROY'S SPEECH AT CONVOCATION.

DELHI, March 3.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University, in the course of his speech at the Fourth Convocation of the university reviewed its work during the last year. He said that the graduates of the year included those who had taken their degree in the new faculty of law and who had been enrolled by the Punjab High Court. The number of graduates in the faculties of arts and science had increased from 107 to 147 and the total number from 1,244 to 1,202.

Addressing the graduates of the year Sir Hari Singh said that education was as wide as the life itself, its scope as vast and its end as multifarious. "You are living to-day in the making of a newer life, and the dawn of a newer hope is bright over the horizon of the country." Youth with its creative energy and intellect was a tower of strength and a treasure of hope, and thus it was that youngmen were the makers of the future of the country. They had to deal with many problems of life, and if Delhi University had been their true "Alma Mater", if it had fostered in them the light of learning and love of truth, they would be able to grapple with realities and attain their end. Knowledge bred self-respect and courage and tolerance, and if only they applied the same standards to life that they had learned in the University, many of the difficulties in the way of re-building the life of modern India would cease to exist. Self-reverence, self-knowledge and self-control, those three alone could lead to sovereign power. If they realized that truth in the facts of common life they would achieve their most cherished dream, build up their body, enlarge their mind and grow to the full stature of their ideals.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Viceroy then delivered the following speech:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Members of the Court, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have listened with great interest, as I am sure you all have, to Sir Hari Singh Gour's thoughtful and earnest address. Here on all sides satisfactory accounts of the University. The number of students is growing. The permanent staff has been increased and the colleges are nearly at their full strength. The faculty of law, opened towards the close of the year 1924, has been successfully established, and the law degrees of the University have been recognised by the High Court of the Punjab. Among the graduates receiving degrees to-day are some who have taken a degree in this new faculty. Let me express my appreciation of the satisfactory beginning made in this faculty in which I naturally, from my long association with the law, take a special interest.

I likewise observe with satisfaction that the number of graduates in the faculties of arts and science has markedly increased. The University Training Corps, which has been in existence for 18 months, has made a satisfactory start and there is a commendable keenness for admission to any vacancies occurring in the corps. As Sir Hari Singh has clearly explained the University authorities are carefully considering the directions in which the activities of the University may usefully be extended.

NEW FACULTIES.

The establishment of the faculties of commerce and medicine and an Oriental faculty are under examination. The former would increase the teaching activities of the University in new vocational branches, while the latter would involve an expansion of the side of the university more concerned with arts and culture in a direction which is peculiarly associated with the ancient traditions and history of Delhi.

There are other questions of the importance under consideration, as for example the arrangements which can be made for the separation of the Intermediate classes from the Degree classes. These problems are to some extent inter-connected with the question of permanent buildings for the University. There are also inevitable difficulties of ways and means. In some aspects of these questions the University may look for a measure of help from the Government of India. Others are problems to which the university must find the right solution without outside assistance, but I have said enough to show that Dr. Hari Singh Gour and those associated with him in the administration of the university have the immediate requirements of the university under very careful consideration and may be trusted to arrive at wise conclusions as to the best course to adopt.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

Let me, nevertheless, offer a word of advice. With every desire to equip the University to meet the various new needs which arise in many directions, and I know how keen that desire is, it is imprudent in my view in higher education to adopt a new scheme or start a new project unless there exists complete certainty of its execution with efficiency and success. I am convinced that Sir Hari Singh Gour and his colleagues thoroughly understand this limitation of the power of expansion and I only mention the point in order that those considerations may be as clearly present in the minds of the public as they are in mine.

I have been interested to hear that the Municipality of Delhi contemplate the introduction of compulsory education in two wards of the city from April next, and I congratulate the Municipal Commissioner on the public spirit and interest in the advancement of the rising generations which this step demonstrate. I trust that this is an indication of a revival of lively interest in education generally in the city and that the claims of higher education also, on the perfection of which at Delhi the careers of the sons of many of its citizens must depend, will make an appeal to the munificence and solicitude of its wealthier citizens. I believe that few more worthy objects for their philanthropy can be found. The University is the University of Delhi, its activities are confined to, and centred at, Delhi and its success should be in a special sense the concern of all its citizens.

LINK BETWEEN PAST AND PRESENT

Let me now pass from the present to the future. I have striven as far as circumstances permitted in my time to foster the University in its infancy and early growth. My intimate connection with the University is about to come to an end, but before I leave you I wish you to understand and share the hopes I have always cherished for its future, and I trust that I may look to those who have been associated with me and my Government in its foundation to bring these expectations to fulfilment in future years. Let me invite you to reflect on the very special position occupied by this University. It is the University of the Imperial Capital of India. It is situated at the headquarters of the Government of India and at the seat of the Central Legislature. It has an intimate connexion with his Majesty the King-Emperor's representation in India, the Viceroy and Governor-General. It takes its name from a place famous in the annals of the past history of India and identified with great traditions of both Hindu and Moslem empires. It is a link between the ancient lore and culture of India of which many traces are to be found at Delhi and the Viceroy's activities of modern learning, science and research. What I hope and what I believe you all hope to see in Delhi is a University of which not only Delhi but India as a whole may be justly proud.

And how it may be asked this hope be attained? What characteristics should distinguish this University to mark its special position? What particular aims should it hold before it in view of its associations? The answer would seem to be that the Delhi University in the first place should give expression to the close concern of the Viceroy and Governor-General for the moral and intellectual progress of India.

NEED OF GOOD TRADITIONS

The third quality on which public attention will be concentrated when the university advances in years is the possession of good traditions. This is a question of growth. It arises out of a keen and sustained desire both on the part of the administrative and teaching staff and of a succession of students to be jealous for the reputation of the university to uphold its 'izat' to strive for its preeminence in every direction and to be scrupulous that so far as they may be able to secure no blot of merited criticism and no stain of disgrace shall sully the pages of its annals. Once traditions of this nature have been established they react on both component parts of the university and if they are maintained the Delhi University will at once win and keep that position in general esteem and regard which has been my hope and is I know the hope of all those interested in its foundation. You may feel that knowing the obstacles with which the University has had to contend in its infancy I have set too difficult a standard. The ideals I have treasured, it may be urged, stand on so high a peak that the university may find the task of climbing to it beyond its powers.

Let me assure you that I believe that the summit to which our eyes are turned is nearer than you dare to hope. Confidence and enthusiasm can dispel the mists which now mask the upward road. They can engender in others faith and trust to help the university on its journey. And thus sustained, you may press on until you set your feet upon the eminence that is your goal.

FIRST CONDITION OF TRUE PROGRESS.

Knowledge is divine in origin. To diffuse its high forms is a sacred trust. Knowledge is not only power for the few. It is, as Sir Hari Singh has lucidly explained, in modern conditions life for the many. Civilization in its truest sense mean the sharing in the blessings of knowledge by the masses of the people. The general development of the intellectual capacity of the people is the first rondition of all true progress. It is the foundation of the greatness of nations. The University has a noble part to play in the creation of these conditions. It was a duty from which I am convinced no fears of the effort involved or of the sacrifices to be made will ever cause it to shrink.

This is the last occasion on which I shall have the opportunity of addressing the university. In a few weeks' time I shall be separated from immediate concern with its affairs, but I shall always keep myself informed of its progress and development. I shall be interested to renew touch with those connected with its administration and shall watch with sympathy the careers of its students in their post-graduate life. With an affection like that of a parent I shall mark the growth to maturity of the infant to whom I acted in the capacity of chief guardian and whose earlier years I helped to guide and with the pride of a brother I shall follow the fortunes of the family to the membership of which I have been admitted in virtue of the degree conferred on me.

Let me now take leave of the university of its Governors, teachers and students, and wish them from the depth of my heart the fairest prospects for the Delhi University in the future.—A. P.

The Syndicate of the Madras University has invited the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri to re-deliver lectures on "civic rights and duties" he delivered at the Calcutta University in the last week of February. Lectures will be delivered in Madras on 12th, 13th, 16th and 17th March, 1926.

THE FIRST SHOT FIRED.

COLLAPSE OF BUDGET DEBATE.

INDEPENDENTS JOIN SWARAJISTS

NON-OFFICIAL SILENCE IN ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 4.

"The first shot has been fired." Thus exclaimed, with a feeling of satisfaction, Dr. Rama Rau, who was watching from the "Elders'" gallery the proceedings in the Assembly which were brought to a close within two and a half hours because of the silence of the Opposition benches. The Swarajists had decided upon this course last night to be followed by withdrawal from the House on the 8th. The Independents had been wooed for some days but to no effect. They were finally left to their good sense and they undoubtedly rose to the height of the occasion at least to-day. But as the decision had not been reached until the Assembly actually met and one of them Mr. Harchandrai from Sind had even begun to speak. As soon, however, as the party decided a whip was handed over to him and in obedience to it he immediately assumed silence.

INDEPENDENTS JOIN SWARAJISTS.

One reason for this silence is that years of experience have shewn them that Government being unresponsive members more or less waste their breath but the main reason that moved the Independents was to find a way to join the Swarajists in the protest against Government's reactionary attitude on the issue of Reforms. Government however, was unabashed. Sir Basil Blackett indulged in many sarcasms and jokes, thinking that he might provoke rejoinders but the vow was a vow and was not broken. Once, unconsciously, an interjection slipped out of Pundit Shamlal Nehru's mouth and the vigilent President brought him to order amidst loud applause reminding him of his pledge. This was a light touch to the otherwise serious atmosphere.

OUT-HERODING HEROD.

General Birdwood following the custom of Commander-in-Chief of making a statement on the Military expenditure delivered a prepared speech. It was the usual swan song and threatened that the development of Indian Navy must take years and generations. Col Crawford out-Herodes Herod urging more money for the Army. Sir Basil served him a rebuke for this attitude for they could not provide for every possible contingency. The issue was whether to waste all their money on a large army or have a smaller army and save more money to promote contentment among the population. Sir Basil rendered a public service by enunciating this proposition.

Sir Basil made two important announcements; firstly that the Meston Settlement in respect of income-tax share would be re-opened this summer but that to open up the whole settlement was difficult because there was not enough money to feed all the provinces and keep Central finances intact at the same time. He also showed anxiety to help motor trade in the name of developing inland communication by promising, in effect, as soon as possible to reduce duty on motors.

INDEPENDENTS' TACTICS

After the House had adjourned, party discussions proceeded. Attempts are being made by the Independents to see that before their numerical weakness is exposed by the withdrawal of the Swarajists on 8th they may jointly record another protest by omitting vote for the Executive Council. Government is being approached to allow this demand being taken first. To-day's demonstration also holds out the hope that the Independents may yet see the wisdom of joint action in throwing out the Finance Bill which will carry greater weight.

NO VISITORS TO BE ALLOWED.

In the meantime the President, it is reported, has taken precaution of prohibiting visitors' tickets being issued for the 8th to avoid any popular demonstration in the galleries when the Swarajists walk out.

PUBLIC NOT EXCLUDED.

DELHI, March 4.

It now transpires that the President's order for not issuing visitors' tickets for the meeting of the Assembly on the 8th instant is due to the fact that a large number of seats may have to be found in the visitors' galleries for the members of the All-India Congress Committee on the 8th and that as the seating accommodation is limited the general public may not get the same share as it would otherwise have.

The order is thus not directed towards excluding the public on that day.—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee will meet to-morrow afternoon when after the disposal of formal business it will consider resolutions to be placed before the All-India Congress Committee regarding the future activities of the Swarajists. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar arrived to-night and is staying with Mr. Patel. It is understood that Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar are not coming but will be represented by others.

TIRED OF PARLEYING WITH INDEPENDENTS.

SWARAJISTS' MOMENTOUS DECISION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 3

Tired of parleying with the Independents the Swaraj Party under the leadership of Pandit Motilal Nehru has taken the most momentous decision of walking out of the Assembly and Councils earlier than anticipated. The net result of their decision is that Pandit Motilal on behalf of the Swarajists all over India will make a statement on 8th March in the Assembly that in view of Government attitude on the demand for constitutional advance they will walk out of the Assembly and Councils and obtain the verdict of electorates in the country in September next. This decision is in conformity with the Cawnpore Congress resolution. Till to day they thought of remaining in their seats until such time as the Finance Bill comes up for consideration and then announce their programme by voting down the Bill in combination with Mr. Jinnah and his followers. But the attitude of the Independents just as the attitude of Government has given them no alternative, but to turn to the electorates and ask them in effect whether they want the reforms or not.

INDEPENDENTS' POSITION

The decision of the Swarajists arrived at this evening has forced the Independents to rethink their own position and see how best to act according to their own principles and at the same time justify their own conduct before the electorates. Already Mr. Jinnah and Mr Ramachandra Rao along with Messrs. Neogy and Venkatapathi Raju are frequently engaged in telephonic conversations as to the how best the Independents should acquit themselves and express their dissatisfaction over Government's irresponsive attitude on the reforms resolution of September to which they are themselves a party because they feel they would be helpless from the 8th after the Swarajist walk-out from the Assembly, for on almost every item of the Budget they will be defeated by Government. The Independents do not want to face an awkward situation, but at the same time their temperament is opposed to either walk-out or rejection of the Finance Bill. One of them hinted to me "We are prepared to vote down not only the Executive Council demand for grant, but also the Secretary of State's Council and the household expenses of the Viceroy. Beyond that it is impossible for us to go further. Whatever might be the politics of the Swarajists we did not commit ourselves to any programme as the Swarajists did in the Cawnpore Congress. If the Swarajists cannot but act according to their decision, we cannot but act according to our own convictions." This expression of view sums up the general position of the Independents as a whole although two or three might like to fall in line with the Swarajists. At same time it sets forth in clear language the gulf that now separates the two groups of politicians.

NOT IN A HURRY.

Mr. Jinnah's Party, however, never decides anything in a hurry. It discussed yesterday, it met to-day in the Committee Room of the Assembly and found no quorum according to the rules, therefore, the discussion had to be more or less informal. Moreover, this informal talk was before the Swarajists decided to walk-out on the 8th. Now, however, the situation has changed and an emergency meeting has been called at half an hour before the Assembly meets to-morrow. One of the items to be discussed is whether the Independents should at all take part in the general discussion on the Budget.

The Swarajists are only awaiting the formal sanction of the All-India Congress Committee on the 6th to forget the attractions of the green benches of the Assembly and Councils till the September election and then return in thumping majority and make Government submit to the national demands.

This will, however, interfere with Pandit Motilal's membership of the Skeen Committee. As to where Mr. Patel stands in this scheme of things it is not clear. This will be decided by the All-India Congrss Committee on the 6th and then by the All India Council of the Swaraj Party on the 7th.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DEMAND

DELHI, March 4.

The Independent Party of the Assembly meets to-morrow afternoon in the Committee Room to discuss the attitude to be adopted in connexion with voting on demands for grants. It is believed that Government will have no objection to the demand under the head Executive Council being taken up first on Monday in the Assembly. This will provide an opportunity for a general discussion on the Reforms question in which Pandit Motilal Nehru will make a statement on behalf of the Swarajists who will withdraw from the Assembly after voting down the demand.

Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of the Independents, will also make a statement announcing in all probability non-participation in voting on other heads and he and other Independents will join the Swarajists in voting down the demand for the Executive Council.

M. L. A'S REMAIN SILENT.

TWO HOURS INSTEAD OF TWO DAYS.

A telephone message of 4th March from Delhi, says:—

General discussion of the Budget concluded to-day in two and a half hours although two days were allotted for the purpose. This was due to the fact that the Swarajists and the Independents remained silent as a protest against the inadequate response of the Government on the Reforms question.

Sir Basil Blackett, replying, announced that during summer Government would examine the Devolution Rule No 15 with regard to the distribution of income tax and that the result would depend on the good-will of all the nine provinces. He agreed that the duty on motor cars was high and promised to look into this question when they were further examining their tariff.—A. P.

An earlier message stated:—

Frequent consultations are proceeding between the Swarajist and Independent leaders regarding the Budget. Both parties will not take part at all in the general discussion. It is very likely that Mr. Jinnah and his followers of the Independent Party will agree to join Swarajists on the 8th in voting down the first demand under Customs. Thereafter the Independents through Mr. Jinnah will declare that they will have nothing to do with other demands under the Budget.

As for the Swarajists, Pandit Motilal will make a statement declaring their position and then withdraw from the Assembly, followed by a similar walk-out in the Council of State and all Provincial Councils. The Independents are holding a meeting to-day at lunch time.

In view of the non-participatiin by the Swarajists and Independents, the general discussion is likely to be finished sooner than the allotted time.—A. P.

SUBDUED EXCITEMENT.

INDEPENDENTS' VACCILLATION.

DELHI, March 4.

Subdued political excitement overshadowed the meeting of the Assembly to-day after two days adjournment to discuss generally the Budget presented on the 1st March. When the President took the Chair the House was very thin, particularly the Independent benches were empty as they were still discussing as a party in the Committee Room as to what attitude to adopt in view of the Swarajist determination to walk out on the 8th.

The Independents in the absence of the Swarajists would find the non-official ranks numerically so weak that they would not be able to carry any motion against Government. Some among them, therefore, suggest that the Independents should discuss demands for grants and the Finance Bill on their merits but may walk out. Others hold that the Independents should not discuss demands for grants and the Finance Bill on their merits but must walk out to-day as a mark of protest. Final decision has not yet been reached.

The Swarajist Whip has already instructed party members not to take part in the general discussion. Among the Independents there was a fairly general agreement that they should not take part in the discussion to-day, but Mr. Harachandrai (Independent) not knowing this went to the Assembly and was first to catch the President's eye. He, therefore, opened the discussion with his speech.

SWARAJ PARTY'S RESOLUTION.

DELHI, March 3.

At the meeting of the Swaraj Party this evening Pandit Motilal Nehru presiding after discussion lasting an hour and a half it was resolved to recommend to the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on the 6th that "in view of the attitude of the Government in regard to the demand of the Legislative Assembly on constitutional advance as passed in September the Party is left no alternative but to recommend to the All-India Congress Committee to instruct the Swaraj Party members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State and of Provincial Councils to leave their seats in accordance with the resolution of the Cawnpore Congress. The Party is further of opinion that the Swarajists in the Assembly and the Council of State must leave their seats on the 8th and on the same day members of the Swaraj Party of such Provincial Councils as are in session on that date will follow suit and members of those Councils which are not in session will leave their seats at next meeting of their respective councils."

Most probably, Pandit Motilal on the 8th will move for omission of the first demand namely, under Customs and whatever the result of voting his party will then walk out.

INDEPENDENTS' ATTITUDE

The Independents were to have held their meeting in the Committee room of the Assembly Chamber, but there was no quorum. There was, however, general discussion among the Independents as to what attitude to adopt in view of Government's reply on the Reforms issue. They will probably come to a final decision to-morrow. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the best course the Party should adopt. Some suggest that to mark their protest both the Independents and Swarajists should not take part in the general discussion that commences to-morrow.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6.)

missioner inspite of himself would be responsible for deciding whether a particular officer should be given extension or not.

A closure was moved at this stage and Mr. Mody's amendment being put to the vote was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

SUPERANNUATED OFFICERS

QUESTION OF EXTENSION

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon in the absence of Mr. J. Baptista, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding.

The attendance was thin and the discussion tame and the House disposed of a number of items without much discussion. When in a special meeting Dr. A. G. Viegas moved his proposition on drainage question which was supported by twenty-three signatures on the requisition the House grew thinner and thinner until there was no quorum and the Chairman had to dissolve the special meeting.

The House then again resumed discussion on the February agenda when it was adjourned and the proposition of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim enlivened the debate for a while as it received a strong opposition from Mr. L. R. Tairsee.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President, dated 29th October 1925, from the Honorary Secretaries, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India requesting for an increase of Rs. 2,500 in the annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,500 which the Corporation had sanctioned towards the expenses of this Society. During the last seven years the Society had dealt with 1,400 cases of helpless and neglected children of whom as many as 400 were restored to parents and guardians traced in different parts of the country and the rest either maintained in the Society's Home or transferred to suitable Homes or Orphanages. In the Home maintained by the Society at Matunga there were at present 146 boys and 33 girls. Owing to rise in prices and the improvements made in the arrangements to educate the children and to train them for useful industries, there had been a large increase in the current expenses of the Society. In the last two years the expenditure has exceeded the income and for the current year the Society was faced with a deficit of about Rs. 5,000.

The Commissioner in his report stated that the Society was doing excellent work but recommended the renewal of the usual grant only on account of the present state of financial stringency.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, proposed to inform the applicant in the terms of Commissioner's letter.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Rules Committee.

Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey seconded the amendment.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy suggested to give a grant of Rs. 5,000 instead of Rs. 2,500 as the Society was doing useful work.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved another amendment that a grant of Rs. 5,000 be given to the Society.

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey's amendment was then put to the vote and was declared lost. The original proposition was carried.

SPECIAL MEETING DISSOLVED

Special meeting of the Corporation to consider the following proposition of Dr. Accacio G. Viegas was then held.

That the President be requested to respectfully request Government that before according their sanction to the scheme for draining the northern part of the Island of Bombay into the Kurla Creek, they will be graciously pleased to consult the best experts on constructional work in the sea on the comparative merits of this scheme and the scheme of draining the sewage of the north of the Island into the deep sea outfall at Love Grove after extending it to its full length sanctioned by the Corporation, and also to obtain, from them and if necessary, from other disinterested sources comparative estimates of expenditure of both the schemes and opinions as to their respective merits or demerits.

While Dr. Viegas was making a speech in support of his proposition a number of the Corporators left the Corporation Hall and went to the Councillors' Room for tea and there being no quorum the Chairman had to dissolve the special meeting. However, when they heard that the special meeting was dissolved they again came in a body and discussion on the February agenda was resumed.

SUPERANNUATED OFFICERS.

Mr. Fazal C. Rahimtoola, then moved that all officers in the grade of Rs. 500 and upwards shall ordinarily retire after they attain the age of 55 and an extension of service shall be given by the Corporation to an officer after the age of 55 only when the Corporation are satisfied on the recommendation of the Commissioner that the Officer is fit for further service and that it is necessary to retain his services on the grounds to be mentioned by the Commissioner.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee seconded the motion.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee in opposing the motion said, there were currents and under-currents about the matter. He opposed on principle as he thought they would open way for canvassing.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved an amendment that the subject matter of the proposition be referred to the Rules and Procedure Committee.

The Commissoner said, it was a salutary rule which obtained in all public services. He assured the House that often it was disagreeable for him to exercise the power as it involved his displeasing some members of the Corporation. If the House passed the resolution the effect would be merely to restore the "status quo" that is the Com-

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(Continued in column 5.)

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

ANNUAL REVIEW

MILLOWNERS' MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Mill-owners' Association was held on Thursday, Mr. N. N. Wadia presiding.

The President in the course of his speech, in moving the adoption of the Report, said:—

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

You, gentlemen, must have seen in the columns of the Press during the last few weeks certain threats of retaliation by the Japanese Government if the Indian industry is granted help to counteract the unfair competition from Japan. It is, however, most significant that these articles have contained no statements or information to show that there is any intention of stopping the employment of women at night. The policy which your Committee have adopted is this. That when the Government of India enforced the Factory Act of 1922 and enacted in this Act provisions which went even beyond the Conventions agreed to at Washington they necessarily took upon themselves the onus of seeing that the restrictions that they were rightly and correctly placing on the industries of this country, in order to protect the workers engaged therein and to improve their conditions, would be observed by India's trade competitors; and failing their ability to enforce similar conditions in other countries would protect Indian industries against unfair competition arising from inferior conditions of labour. It is one of the first duties of the Government of India, no matter what the Japanese Master Cotton Spinners say to the contrary, to safeguard indigenous industries and the workers employed therein, and no Conventions or International treaties absolve them from this onus and duty.

During the year, the Japanese exchange has again been a weighty factor in competition. Fortunately, a turn has now taken place and the exchange from being as low as 108 rupees for 100 yen has now risen to 126, and the recent rise has certainly improved the prospects of our successfully facing Japanese competition. I trust the present rise will be maintained and Exchange will not go down again. But we shall not be free from competition until the exchange returns to somewhere near its pre-war normal of 153, which was the level until the late calamity in Japan, which led to the depreciation of Yen sterling exchange, and until the Government of India began to dabble in exchange.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE.

I do hope that with strict economy, and the great retrenchments which our mills had lately made, and by greater efficiency on the part of our work-people, we shall be able to stand this insidious Japanese competition even if we are not able to make profits, and I recommend each one of you to see how far expenses can be cut down to maintain our great indigenous industry, which is the main-stay of the prosperity of Bombay and the Bombay Presidency. Of course, as I have said on several previous occasions, if the Government of India help us by imposing an "ad hoc" duty on the imports from countries which do not observe the Washington Conventions, until such times as those countries come into line, it will materially help us. But we certainly should not be entirely dependent on the whims of the Government of India. The time has arrived when each one of us will have to make special efforts by sending out representatives to all foreign markets, for the purpose of stimulating our export trade. In this, I would like to copy the Japanese example if in nothing else. They teach us the value of sending representatives abroad in order to ascertain the exact demands of those markets, and endeavour to supply those demands at competitive prices. Unless we can bestir ourselves, and develop our export markets, I predict that the depression in our industry will continue longer than is absolutely necessary. The time has passed when we can be content to remain wholly dependent on our home market.

LABOUR.

Another essential point, and in this I would like our labour leaders to co-operate with us, is to make our labour more efficient, and as a first step I recommend that the labour leaders should teach our workmen to reduce absenteeism. Before the strike, absenteeism in the Bombay cotton mills varied at times from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., or an average of 11¼ per cent. according to "Labour Gazette." I would strongly urge labour leaders like Mr. Joshi, Mr. Chaman Lal and others, if they are real Labour leaders to teach labour that no industry can carry on in competition with other countries while such a high percentage of absenteeism obtains.

MANAGING AGENTS.

During the last twelve months, we have read in certain sections of the Yellow Press criticisms on the efficiency of our industry and very often scurrilous attacks have been made on the managing agency system under which our industry is controlled. One paper in particular went so far as to charge some of the agents with pocketting illegal commissions which ought to have been returned to their mills. If really there were such discreditable dealings on the part of the mill agents why had the public of Bombay sat quiet?

MILLS' PROFITS AND LOSSES.

An enquiry in respect of the year 1924 has recently been completed. This shows the following main features:—

	Crores.
Subscribed capital	19.17
Capital including reserves	30.78
Capital including reserves and debentures	33.91
Original block cost	46.76
Original less depreciation	31.56
Net loss for the year 1924	2.27
Wages paid in 1924	*6.12

*This includes a two-months' strike.

If a comparison of the results of the last two years' working on the basis of individual mills be instituted, the figures show that in 1923, 32 mills made a profit and 43 suffered a loss after deducting all charges and the usual depreciation. The position in 1924, on the other hand, was that 32 mills made an aggregate profit of Rs. 75 lakhs, while the combined losses of the remaining 47 mills amounted to Rs. 129 lakhs. As, however, 51 mills failed to make any provision for depreciation, the actual loss was increased to the amount shown above, viz., 2.27 crores.

TAXATION.

Gentlemen, I am sorry that in spite of the strenuous efforts made by your Committee, we have received no relief from either the Imperial Government, or the Provincial Government, or the Bombay Municipality in the matter of taxation, except the well-known repeal of the Excise Duty.

The report of the Taxation Committee is just published, and I am surprised at their recommendation regarding super-tax now levied on companies, which they declare to be in essence a corporation profits tax. They recommend that it should be definitely called by that name and the exemption of the first Rs. 50,000 should be abolished, and the practice of charging super-tax on these parts of the profits of holding companies that represent dividends of subsidiary companies should be put a stop to. The last proviso seems fair, but I do not understand on what grounds they recommend to make the companies super-tax a permanent tax and remove the exemption of the first Rs. 50,000.

I therefore repeat again that taxation remains high, and until reduced, we consider that our difficulties will not be satisfactorily solved.

INCOMING CHAIRMAN,

In rising to second the adoption of the annual report, the incoming Chairman, Mr. Geddis, said:—

In the first place I would like to refer to the tax we pay in the shape of town duty Re. 1 per bale of cotton. In the Preamble of the Act it is stated that the revenue from this town duty was required for the purpose of erecting 50,000 tenements for the labouring classes and on that clear statement our Association accepted the new taxation. What I wish to state however and most emphatically is that the Government of Bombay have failed in their undertaking with us and consequently we have every ground for demanding that this new taxation be reduced. Government undertook to erect 50,000 tenements and instead have erected 16,864 and our taxation must be reduced in proportion. It is indisputable that having failed to fulfil their side of the contract they have no moral right whatsoever to the extra money that is now taken from the industry by this tax.

To turn to a more pleasing topic I would now like to take the opportunity of congratulating the members on the success of their Company, the Mill-owners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd. The origin of this Company was the decision of the established insurance companies to charge a premium of 8 annas per cent. for cotton mill risks under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Mutual Insurance Company then came into being and were ready to underwrite the risks at 4 annas per cent. It is noteworthy that our estimate of probable claims which was rather ridiculed by our fire insurance friends at the time the Company was formed was borne out by the actual results and the nett balance in hand at the end of the year was approximately 50 per cent. of the income. With such a result the members can feel well satisfied with the step that was taken.

SIR VICTOR SASSOON.

Sir Victor Sassoon, in the course of his speech supporting the adoption of the report, said:—The Committee of your Association have been asking that the 1s. 4d. gold rate should be the rate of exchange for this country, and I must emphasize that this does not prevent the sterling rate going up to even 2s. if Sterling depreciates to that extent in relation to the gold dollars. The effect to-day of the present rate of exchange is to give a 12½ per cent. preference to all imports of textiles except to those countries who buy cotton from India and re-export the product here, because of course, assuming the said rate of exchange, what they would benefit on exchange in the product is counter-balanced as far as the raw materials are concerned, when they import our cotton, but there is still a distinct advantage to them and this advantage is not only present when they export to us, but also when they export to countries such as the Near East and East Africa.

NO HOPE OF REVIVAL OF TRADE WITH CHINA.

Members must not forget that the only reason that Bombay is the most important centre of the Mill Industry is due to it being a port when the Mill product was exported to China. I am afraid that I can give you no hope that we can regain that part of our old trade as Japan has not only obtained an advantage over us in shipping to China, but China herself has quite justifiably built up a Mill industry of her own, to cope with her own requirements. Unless we can compete for markets such as East Africa, Egypt and the Near East, we shall merely be struggling to get a portion of the home trade, at which we are obviously at a disadvantage when compared with up-country mills who are nearer to the source of raw material as well as markets. I think, gentlemen, that what I have just said will emphasize to you the vital importance to our industry, particularly to our Bombay industry, that the present rate of exchange of 1s. 6d. gold should be reduced to its pre-war level.

I would like here to deal with the argument that this country has now settled down to a 1s. 6d. exchange and that any alteration would cause a great deal of hardship. From what I know of the exchange position of the big commercial houses and banks, I am prepared to state without fear of contradiction that a drop in exchange would cause no financial crisis. Realising as I do, and you must, that wages and salaries have not gone down during the last 12 months during which time we have been enjoying a 1s. 6d. gold rate, I can say that no real hardship would be suffered by the wage-earning classes by losing an increase in wages which they have only received fortuitously, and as far as Government is concerned, I think it is pertinent to point out that when the Lee Commission recommended an increase in their emoluments, the increase was based at a time when the exchange rate worked out at about 1s. 3d. gold so that by giving effect to this recommendation now—and personally I am not one of those who consider it a bad principle for Government servants to receive an increase in their pay to allow for altered conditions—they have not only increased those extra emoluments by the 12½ per cent. through their exchange policy, but have increased the total original salary list plus the emolument by that amount. If this country had adjusted itself to the 1s. 6d. gold rate it would mean that the whole cost of the Public Services, including the Army, would have been reduced by 12½ per cent. as far as wages and salaries at any rate are concerned. From Sir Basil Blackett's Budget speech, which we all have had the opportunity of studying during the last few days, we can see that this is not the case, so that the present exchange policy has not only failed to reduce the expenditure of Government, but has reduced the capital wealth of all the industries of India by 12½ per cent.

HYDERABAD MERCHANT CASE.

SUMMONS DISMISSED.

MADRAS, March 3.

At the Madras High Court His Lordship the Chief Justice delivered judgment in the application made by Seth Chand Mull Dugha, C.I.E., merchant and Hon. A. D. C. to the Maharaja of Bikaner, for arrest before judgment of Purshottam Das another rich merchant of Hyderabad. It was an application under order 38 rule C.P.C. for arrest before judgment of the defendant and the order that he should be made to show cause in compliance with Section 94 (A) Criminal Procedure Code why he should not give security for his appearance. At the close of argument His Lordship had intimated what he proposed to do in the matter, but as the case was one of considerable general importance he thought it best to state his reasons formally.

His Lordship was not prepared to regard the so-called decree of the Judicial Commissioner on which the present suit on the Original Side of the Madras High Court was based as anything other than a report to be laid before His Exalted Highness and not at all as a decree or foreign judgment within meaning of Section 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure. His Lordship also observed that it was highly arguable that the order to pay passed by His Exalted Highness though binding on defendant as a subject was not judgment but an executive act. His Lordship was, therefore of opinion that before giving defendant an opportunity to argue his case, it would be wrong for him to subject defendant to any process. His Lordship, therefore, ordered that the summons would be dismissed with defendant's taxed costs in any event.—A.P.

WEMBLEY PALACE OF ART.

LONDON, March 3.

The Wembley Urban District Council has agreed with the Liquidators of the Exhibition that the site of the Exhibition should be used for factories with the exception of a part which will become open space. New Zealand and Malacca buildings will be pulled down. It is understood that the Palace of Art will become a Government Museum. —Reuter's Special.

MRS. SHARADHAGAURI MEHTA.

President of the Second Baroda Libraries Conference held at Dwarka yesterday.

RAILWAY FINANCE COMMITTEE.

DELHI, March 4.

At to-day's meeting of the Assembly the following result of the election to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways was announced:—

(1) Khan Bahadur Sayid Muhammad Ismail, (2) Lala Lajpat Rai, (3) Sir Darcy Lindsay, (4) Mr. E. F. Sykes, (5) Mr. Ambika Prasad Sinha, (6) Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, (7) Mr. S. Samiullah Khan, (8) Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, (9) Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar, (10) Maulvi Abul Kasam and (11) Maulvi Syed Murtaza Sahib Bahadur.—A. P.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

VISITED BY LEGISLATORS.

DELHI, March 3.

A large majority of members of both Houses of the Indian Legislature gathered at 9 o'clock this morning at the permanent Legislative Chamber in the new capital where Mr. Baker, the architect, had invited them in order to show them round their new House. Mr. Patel, the Paesident of the Assembly, was among the company. They entered through the door, which led first to the President's room. Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao was heard telling Mr. Patel "This is your room." Mr. Patel retorted "Who knows, this may be your room next year." From the President's room the members walked into the Assembly Chamber. The first impression among them was that the Chamber was small. Apparently they had thought it would be very big, to accommodate ultimately a large representative House consisting of five to six hundred. Mr. Baker explained that the main seating capacity of the House was much larger than it looked, because about eight foot of ground had been covered by temporary walls to reduce the size to fit in present requirements but that when needed these walls could be removed and the accommodation enlarged. This satisfied the members

TWO MODEL BENCHES.

Their attention was next turned to two model benches to seat the members. These were very critically examined by the members. They contrasted them with their present comfortable green-cushioned benches. Mr. Baker explained that the cushion would be put in during the winter sitting, but would be removed during the summer. A member remarked "We are not going to have the summer sessions in Delhi." Mr. Baker replied that he had to keep that contingency in view and meet it. Several members, however, represented that the model benches did not allow sufficient accommodation for members, nor was there enough space for keeping their papers. They would prefer the present benches in the Assembly and the Council of State, but while this critical examination was proceeding a member of the Assembly remarked "Let us sit on this bench. You never know whether one will be re-elected to sit in this Chamber next year." Indeed the majority of members of the Assembly, in having a look round the permanent House, had that feeling lurking in their mind. They were, however, anxious to see the benches remodelled, and Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and Sir Henry Stanyon were among the first to test the benches and declare them not altogether commodious and comfortable

The party then walked into the Library

COUNCIL OF STATE CHAMBER.

The members next walked into the Council of State Chamber, which is comparatively smaller. Here the members of the Council showed keen interest in looking around because they are sure of using it, because the new Council of State will have five years of life. The company then walked into the Council President's room, and next found that in outer circle there were numerous rooms. These Mr. Baker explained were meant to be used by the leader of the House, opposition leaders, their whips, secretaries and others. These are quite numerous and are intended to meet the needs of a full-edged parliamentary system.—A. P.

C. P. LETTER.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, March 2.

It is understood that the revised budget estimates for the year 1925-26, which will be presented on March 4th, will leave an ordinary balance of Rs. 1,00,76,000 against the ordinary balance of Rs. 70,50,000 estimated in the Budget, thus indicating a net improvement of Rs. 30,26,000 over the budget estimates. The revenue of the year 1926-27 is estimated at Rs. 5,74,94,000 and expenditure at Rs. 6,01,23,000 resulting in a deficit of Rs. 26,29,000. The closing balance for 1926-27 is estimated to be about Rs. 2½ crores.

BRAHMINS AND SERVICES.

Rai Bahadur K. S. Naidu, leader of the Non-Brahmins in the C. P. is bringing a resolution in the forthcoming sessions of the C. P. Legislative Council, recommending to the Government that future recruitment of Maharashtra Brahmins to Government services in these provinces be stopped until other communities are represented in the service in proportion to their numerical strength and further recruitment be regulated on the principles laid down by the Government of Bombay.

C. P. TEMPERANCE BILL.

Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, M.L.C., will introduce a bill called "The Central Provinces Temperance Bill, 1926" at the same sessions. The object of the Bill is to confer on municipal voters the power of controlling liquor in urban areas and thereby to effect total prohibition which is officially accepted to be the ultimate goal of the excise policy.

A local pleader, has lodged a complaint in court against two agents of Seth Kasturchand Daga for having thrown coloured water on his person during the recent Holi festival.

A TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.

An appeal signed by influential gentlemen of the city has been issued for funds for the purpose of building a properly equipped sanatorium at Betul. The appeal has the patronage of Sir Montagu Butler. An anti-tuberculosis league has been formed for diffusing among the people a general knowledge of the rules to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, which is increasing in towns of this province.

An agricultural show and industrial fair was held in Bilaspur town last week. In this connection there were meetings of co-operative societies, educational conferences, sports lectures, etc.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

METER CHARGES IN AHMEDABAD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, March 2.

It has been a long-standing complaint that the meter charges of the Ahmedabad Electricity Co. are abnormally high and those affected by it have off and on tried to ventilate their grievance in the matter through the local press and otherwise. Such spasmodic attempts, however, having had no effect on the said Company, it has now been decided to organise a regular institution to agitate in the matter and as the membership fee is kept so low as four annas it is expected that it will be a fairly strong organisation which will make its existence felt.

RELIGIOUS PROPAGANDA.

The local Vaishnav Sabha has decided to engage the services of a number of itinerent religious preachers who will go out in the various parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar and carry on an educative propaganda about the Vaishnavite tenets. It is said they were in great demand and the Sabha was asked more than once and by more than one body to supply lecturers who could give authoritative and learned disquisitions about the same on special occasions.

ASSAULT ON GIRLS.

Three girl students of the local Mahalaxmi Female Training College were assaulted on the night of the 20th ultimo by two gondas while returning from the Station. The assailants have been arrested and a Police Case filed against them.

Further enquiries have shown that there is no truth in the rumour that Mr. Shethe, our future Chief Officer, has declined to accept his new post.

(Continued from column 6).

for. A large field of preventive work has been closed to us by the non-operation of the Children's Act of 1924. The Age of Consent Bill 1925, must to all keen workers of Social Purity be regarded but as the first step in a right direction—but as no more than that. The Prostitution Act of 1923 as it stands to-day calls for amendment and extension. The Vigilance Association has been successful in getting the question of its amendment brought before the present session. The amendments suggested make for the greater efficiency of the measure to crave the support of all keen citizens. The question of extending the scope of this measure to legislate against the keepers of brothels as well as against pimps and procurers—is to be the goal of our work in the future. This will mean the eventual closing of the tolerated area in gradual stages. Good cannot be done by wrong methods. Several wrong methods have been and are being suggested. For instance the suggestion to remove toleration merely to supper impose regulation—which is based on the same wrong principle of the system now in force. A second wrong method would be to clear away the area in Bombay and establish it in the mofussil. By this means evil would still be compacted with and the dangers of an unsatisfied demand left in Bombay. A third and equally wrong method would be to close down now all brothels by one sweeping law. Public opinion has not yet been educated up to this. Provision has not yet been made for the thousands of poor victims uprooted from their livelihood. The problem we are facing is too big for summary action. We must be content to work for the education of public opinion and to lop off by degrees the main branches of the tree of evil. The work can only be done by stages. Disorderly houses can first be removed from tram routes; foreign and up-country inmates can be gradually repatriated and the most insanitary brothels compulsorily condemned. This and only this can we work slwly and patiently towards eventual abolition.

These are some of the main avenues of right action in preventive work. In this way we can hope to lessen the evils of to-morrow but meanwhile in rescue work we must tackle the evil of to-day. Preventive work has priority of place in our programme but rescue work must also play its part.

RESCUE WORK.

Surely it is in rescue work that one feels the call of fellowship and brotherhood. It is the gospel of friendship in action. Rescue work means much more than removing people from bad conditions. They have to be re-associated in the march of progress. A new outlook on life has to be supplied; adequate technical training to be given and employment found. It is for rescue work that we need more homes and institutions. Very little is being done at present in Bombay—there are in fact only 4 homes and 1 small clearing house just started by the Vigilance Association in the city. Until more workers come forward, and more accommodation is available, we can do little. The Children's Act when it comes into force will largely fail to rescue children from moral danger, so long as we lack schools and homes. The eventual clearing away of the tolerated area can only come when accommodation has been made more adequate. We must appeal for Indian workers to come forward and for the different Indian communities to realise their own responsibility in this matter. In England we have realised the need of specialised accommodaion for the various type of cases to be helped. Institutions of widely differing kinds exist—home for assaulted and difficult children, shelters and refuges and long time training homes for girls, mothers and baby hostels and medical homes. Here in Bombay lack of accommodation entails a housing together of cases of many different types to the detriment of all.

Lastly we must appeal as part of the needed rescue work for greater facilities for treatment of those suffering from venereal disease. Bombay needs more free treatment centres—more in patient accommodation in hospitals and a seamen's medical home as in other great ports of the world."

BOMBAY'S FESTERING SORE

NEED FOR SOCIAL PURITY WORK.

PLEA FOR IMPROVED LEGISLATION.

A public lecture was delivered by Miss M. Catherine Davis of the League of Mercy on the Need of Social Purity Work in Bombay, at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, on Wednesday evening:

The lecturer, in the course of her speech said: "In 1921, Government appointed an expert committee of enquiry into this subject and the Majority Report subsequently published, provides sad reading. Bombay by its possession of a segregated area is a market of ill fame for European countries and up-country States. The Census report of 1921 and the police figures state that there are 885 brothels in this area with over 5,000 inmates. Bombay has a festering sore in its midst and the general public health is consequently affected. Clandestine immorality outside the area is largely on the increase. Street order is bad and disease is rampant. The number of girls leading immoral lives probably stands at nearly 15,000. These are hard facts. What has been done? The Prostitution Act of 1923 was passed penalising some of the worst forms of commercialised vice and the Vigilance Association was born and is doing active work to-day.

This brief, bald statement is sufficient to show us the crying need for social purity work in this city. No permanent good can, however, be done without right constructive thinking. We must think out our moral values anew and only when we have analysed our own attitude to vice and virtue can we go forward and theorise about other people. We must be ready to challenge conventions and not tamely accept them without thought. There are four things in particular which essentially need profound thought, our attitude to sex, our opinion of marriage, our accepted moral standard and our principle of action. The foundation of social purity rests on individual purity and individual purity on the appreciation of sex as something holy and God given. Psychologists tell us it is our strongest instinct and therefore one of our main bases of character and one of the chief springs of thought and action. Let us formulate a high ideal of sex, reverence it as "a great impulse of life and love", a spark of God's own creative energy and remember "it is not sex but its degradation which is shameful."

The higher our ideal of sex, the nobler will be conception of marriage. As marriage involves the giving of personality, body soul and spirit, it must be permanent and monogamous, and it must demand in preparation a life of chastity binding on the man as well as on the woman. Both are equal in tht endowment of personality, though both differ in function. In both cases illicit unions cannot but impair personality.

If we hold such an ideal of marriage it follows naturally that we believe in the unity of the moral law. Morality is really natural in the sense that by obedience to its dictates we are obeying the law of our inmost being whereas by license we enslave our true selves to the dominance of our lower selves. License and freedom are very opposites.

RIGHT ACTION: PREVENTIVE WORK.

Having by right thinking laid bare the roots of evil let us examine what right acting can follow. We are up against the oldest and one of the bigest problems in the world. Short cut methods which dam the channel of evil without tapping its sources of supply cannot but create a flood and produce disaster. First in our programme must, therefore, come social purity work by men amongst men, as it is from them the demand comes and it is the demand which renders possible the supply. Rescue Work must star amongst men if it is to be effective amongst women. Bombay is faced by the problem of the "surplus man" until men's moral standards have been raised, drastic reform is impossible—for to close the tolerated area at one fell swoop to-day would be to endanger the safety of all womanhood throughout the city. Rid Bombay of the major force of that demand and then we can campaign for immediate abolition. It is up to an organisation like the Bombay Students' Brotherhood to lead the van in preaching he gospel of social purity amongst the manhood of the city.

Better education is the next right action need, an education which will mould character and not merely train the brain. Habits of self-control should be taught from the earliest years. The fact of life should be gradually and truthfully unfolded to, our growing boys and girls and the ideal of personal purity and the sanctity of fatherhood and motherhood directly taught. Physical fitness in sport is recognised as the result of physical training—moral calibre too depends on moral education. As the boys of India are helped to attain a greater self-control, the practice of early marriage may be dropped and the education of girls raised to an equal standard and an equal duration as vouchsafed to the average boy.

Social Reform stands next in our programme to education as economics play a far larger part in producing moral problems than has been realised. Unemployment, sweated labour and bad housing are all indirect causes of immorality. Girls and boys are allowed to grow up amidst demoralising conditions to face a struggle to maintain an honest livelihood which often proves too hard for them. The path of least resistence is often, therefore, followed.

LEGISLATION.

Improved legislation must also be worked

(Continued in column 5.)

Have you tried RADIOSAN

—the vital force of life—for restoring the natural powers of vigorous manhood. Radiosan takes a firm hold of the nervous system, tunes it up and helps you to extract the last ounce of enjoyment and pleasure from life.

Radiosan ensures clear mental vision and is a real rejuvenator.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

Stop that backache!

Does your back ache without ceasing? Are you tortured with sharp rheumatic twinges that keep your nerves on the rack? Do you feel old, worn out and discouraged; dull, depressed and irritable? Then you should suspect your kidneys!

The kidneys are the blood-filters. If they act imperfectly, your blood is being poisoned and your entire system is absorbing the poisons. It is time to stop and think!—time to take precaution against such danger.

Neglect too frequently leads to rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, stone in the kidneys or bladder, and to dropsy or incurable complaints. Don't delay! Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at once; they are solely for strengthening weak kidneys, and they will not fail.

DEAFNESS, All Ear troubles, Drum weakness and rattling is fully cured by KARAMAT Oil ?

Price per phial Re. 1-4, with drop per Re. 1-8.

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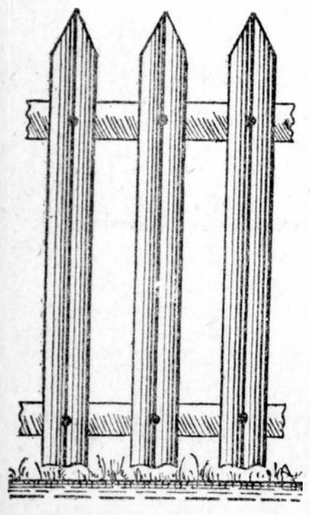
CORRUGATED STEEL PALE FENCING.

UNCLIMBABLE, STRONG AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD



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WORLD'S PRESS LAWS

SOME STRANGE RULES.

PAY UP—OR BURY THE DEAD

The precautions taken by the civilised nations of the world to secure freedom of expression in the newspaper Press, but at the same time to safeguard themselves against libel and immorality, and by the ruling powers against contemptuous or vicious attacks, are set out in a volume published by the Stationery Office ("The Press Laws of Foreign Countries, with an Appendix Containing the Press Laws of India." 15s. net).

The work of compiling the book was begun by Mr. Lewis S. Benjamin, formerly of the Foreign Office, and continued by the editors, Mr. Montague Shearman, Assistant Legal Advisor to the Foreign Office, and Mr. O. T. Rayner. It is claimed in an introductory note that the book should prove interesting to the general reader, as well as to lawyers and journalists.

The most interesting information contained in the book, says the "Morning Post", is perhaps the fact that in England and the United States, where the Press has attained greater efficiency and renders more public service than elsewhere, there are no Press Laws. In both of these countries the Press is governed entirely by the Common Law of libel and slander. On the other hand, there are no Press laws in such diverse countries as Abyssinia, Mexico, and Argentina.

IN RUSSIA.

In Russia the whole of the law regulating the Press is contained in an Act of twelve short paragraphs, entitled "Regulations of the Peoples Commissaries Regarding Private Publishing Offices." It may be summed up thus: Nothing may be published without permission of the State Publishing Department.

The State Publishing Department is a mysterious body known as the "Gosizdat", which apparently cannot commit libel or any other offence. Paragraph 2 of the Regulations states that: "The permission of the 'Gosizdat' or of the corresponding local organ is necessary for the establishment of a publishing office."

Other paragraphs state:—

Publishing offices have the right to sell printed matter which has been issued at their own expense and without subsidy from the State at any price they fix. "Gosizdat" and its local branches have the right of first purchase of the whole of an edition or part thereof at an agreed price not above the wholesale price.

Each manuscript, before being set up in type, must be passed by "Gosizdat" or one of its local branches, and this permission must be printed in every book. Appeal against the decision of local branches may be made to the editorial committee of "Gosizdat."

When manuscripts are submitted to the organs mentioned, a fee is levied by the latter at the rate of one pre-war rouble for each printed sheet (40,000 types).

RULES FOR EDITORS.

The restrictions and burdens imposed upon editors and the qualifications required of them very considerably. In Japan, for instance, an editor must be a person residing in Japanese territory, and "persons incompetent or quasi-incompetent" are excluded from office.

In Greece the following may not lawfully hold the position of a responsible editor:—

A non-Greek subject.

Persons under 25 years of age.

Persons who are not responsible for their actions.

Persons who are physically incapable of carrying out their duties.

Persons who cannot prove that they have been taught at least ancient Greek by some teacher and that they have completed their education at a University within the realm or abroad.

Persons who do not possess landed property worth at least 5,000 drachmaes, free of all burdens such as mortgages.

Persons who have been condemned once for any crime or four times for an offence connected with the Press.

GRAVE-DIGGING IN DEFAULT OF FINE.

A curious provision is contained in the Peru law of 1823. It states that "the authors or publishers of printed publications described as obscene or repugnant to good morals shall be liable to a fine equivalent to the value of 1,500 copies at the selling price, and if they are unable to pay the amount in question they shall be required during a period of four months to inter corpses in the cemetery"!

The formalities of publication, such as registration, do not vary greatly. In Italy great importance is attached to political offences. Contempt of Court, which is variously defined in different countries, is drastically dealt with in China. A curious precaution adopted by Sweden is an Act to prohibit the divulgence of the country's commercial negotiations.

The law of libel is generally enforced, and a large number of countries extend it to protect the dead. In Finland, Haiti, Roumania, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene kingdom newspapers are under a legal obligation to print corrections of wrong statements.

QUICK WITH THE NOSTROLINE FOR COLDS & CATARRH CHEMISTS & STORES. R.1.

Indian Agents:

MARTIN & HARRIS, LTD., 8, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

GOLDEN SMOKES BRING GOLDEN SMILES!

The pure unadulterated Virginia Tobacco, Golden in colour, Golden in quality, will bring contentment with every smoke and WILL NOT AFFECT YOUR THROAT

PASSING SHOW

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

50 for Rs 1.4 IN AIRTIGHT TINS

MADE IN LONDON

10 for 4 ANNAS IN PACKETS

MADE IN LONDON, ENGLAND, BY CARRERAS, Ltd. 136 years' reputation for Quality.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For sometime past, the activities or rather the reverse, of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, have been made the subject of comment in the press. Criticism, though hostile, is more commendable than indifference; and for this reason, the complaints are to be welcomed; but for criticism to be helpful, it should be well informed, and I have found that the criticism levelled against Congress activities has been singularly lacking in this direction.

The work put forth by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and its council, during the last two or three years, presents a record of which any public institution may legitimately feel proud. The newly appointed council and the Committee had first to take steps to set their house in order, so far as finances and management of property were concerned. Various subcommittees were appointed to make searching inquiries in all directions, and the subcommittees are presenting their reports and the necessary steps will be taken to carry out their suggestions.

Division of labour leads to responsibility and efficiency in politics as well as in other departments of industry. Impressed with the truth of this, the Committee has appointed various sub-committees, each containing enthusiastic members from among Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsees, pledged to advance the cause of the particular subcommittee they serve, to study the problems and advance the national cause, respecting depressed classes, labour, volunteers, Khaddar and Swadeshi (arts and crafts) and the overseas, etc.

Already the sub-committees have started work. For instance, the Swadeshi Arts and Crafts Sub-Committee has invited manufacturers of Swadeshi articles to submit their price list and samples to the Sub-Committee; it has started an educative propaganda by means of contributions to the press; the approaching of trustees of every Temple in Bombay where periodical fairs are held with a view to induce them to allow at least one shop of Swadeshi articles to be opened at the fair, gratis; the revival and encouragement of the industry of mechanical toys, and the opening of a permanent exhibition of certain Swadeshi articles at Congress House, are some of the subjects receiving consideration. Active steps have already been started in the directions of propagating the use of Swadeshi stationery and ink.

Coming next to the District Committees, the Girgaum District Congress Committee has been taking vigorous measures to increase the membership of Congress. Several unanswerable reasons why every citizen in Bombay should be a member of Congress, have been printed in the form of handbills, and armed with those, volunteers go forth to enrol members and enrolment will continue throughout the year. Several thousand copies of the "Price of Freedom" being a selection from the speeches of the late Mr. C. R. Das, were distributed among boys. The National Scout Movement is making steady progress. The smart Bal Vira Mandal, dressed in pure khakhi Khaddar, may be seen training any Sunday morning at the Gowalia Tank Road. The use of the fine library at Congress House is being encouraged and in short, the Congress offices are humming.

I wish that every citizen in Bombay should have the glory and the privilege of taking part in this soul ennobling movement. I am but a new recruit to the cause, and a most humble one, but I feel that my life has become fuller and deeper since I turned my steps towards No. 414, Congress House. It is human to err, and as with individuals, so with institutions. To all its critics, I say, subject Congress, by all means to unmerciful criticism, suggest directions in which also its officers may serve the country and your criticisms and your suggestions will receive their most careful consideration. But politics in the wider sense of the term, is as wide as human life, and it can never have too many men pledged to its service. I say, therefore, do not be content with mere critism. Come out and help pull.—Yours, etc.

NAYAN M. PANDIA.

China Bag.

Girgaon Back Road.

"TARUN RAJASTHAN" CASE WITHDRAWN.

(From our Correspondent.)

AJMER, March 2.

The "Tarun Rajasthan" defamation case was withdrawn by the complainant to-day.

A contradiction of one of the allegations forming the subject of the complaint will appear in the next issue of the paper subsequent enquiry having shown the information contained in that allegation was misrepresented.

Consequent on the Police Superintendent's enquiry and the requisition by the district authorities two of three members of the local municipality involved in the case of alleged fabrication of a licence for the sale of kerosine oil have resigned from the municipality as well as honorary magistracy.

DEMONSTRATION OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

on SUNDAY, March 7, at 4 P. M. (S. T.)

under the PRESIDENTSHIP of

THE HON. SIR CHUNILAL V. MEHTA, Kt.

MAKE IT A POINT TO ATTEND THE **Opening Ceremony** OF OUR **NEW PREMISES**

Mr. K. G. RAO, (Director.)

A "SOUND MIND IN A SOUND BODY"— MEANS HEALTH, HAPPINESS, SOCIAL AND BUSINESS SUCCESS.

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(Established 1924)

K. G. RAO (*Director*)

A wonderful bone, body *and* muscle builder

Quaker Oats

For young *and* old—for sick *and* well

AMBER TIPS

INDIA'S FINEST TEA

WONDERFUL NEW LAXATIVE

CURES CONSTIPATION

Never Gripes or Causes Pain.

GUARANTEED FREE FROM HARMFUL DRUGS.

EVERYBODY seems to be talking about Little Laxaliver Pills, the new vegetable Laxative medicine that is taking the place of harmful drugs and purgative salts. Certainly the Pills deserve attention for they have proved invaluable in cases of Dysentery, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Morning Sickness, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Complexion Troubles, Spots, Pimples and a host of other ailments due to sluggish liver and a constipated condition of the bowels.

DEWITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS
Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

Chemists are now selling Little Laxaliver Pills at the very moderate price of 14 annas per box, and when you consider that a box contains sufficient pills t last two or three months you will certainly not delay purchasing a supply. Every member of the family will benefit by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. They never gripe or cause the least pain and their purity is guaranteed for, being machine made and packed, they are never touched by hand until they reach you in the sealed package.

Let Saturday be "Laxaliver Day" and so keep well.

BOMBAY STOCKISTS:—NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co. Jumma Masjid.

INDIA AND LANCASHIRE.

CONSERVATIVE LEADERS' HOPES.

Proposing the toast of "Our Colonies and Dependencies," at the annual dinner of the Oldham Chamber of Commerce in mail week, Lord Emmott said he was absolutely with Mr. Amery in his desire to promote an increased trade within the Empire. He had no quarrel with imperial preference. He had seen enough of the colonies and even had seen enough in business to make him realise the real value of the preference that was given to us by many of our dominions. He had been looking up the returns of our export cotton piece-goods trade. He found that, taking the Scandinavian group in 1925, we sent them half as much again as we did in 1913; to France we sent nearly half as much again; to Germany we sent more than half as much; to the United States we sent twice as much as we sent in 1913; to India we sent about 46 per cent (less than half) of what we sent in 1913.

He should explain that the trade done with the first foreign nations he mentioned would not employ our looms more than two and a quarter or two and a half hours per week. The result was that, excluding India, the trade done with the rest of the world, including the British Empire and foreign countries, was 76 per cent (so far as cotton piece-goods were concerned) in 1925 of what we sent in 1913. He was taking into account the length of cloth and not the value of the export. What he wanted to point out was this: that if India had taken in 1925 76 per cent, like the rest of the world, of what she took in 1913, we should be working in this country six or seven hours per week more than we were doing. He did not mention this as a complaint, because we had no right to complain of what India was doing. He was only stating the facts of the case. He was quite clear that we must get trade elsewhere or our trade was going to be permanently crippled.

A HANDICAP TO LANCASHIRE.

Mr. Amery emphasised the importance of cultivating export trade as far as possible, and particularly trade with out colonies. Many of our dominions and India were prepared to build up an economic life of their own and to a certain point were protecting their own industries. Naturally conditions made it clear that the great dominions and India must for generations to come, be countries producing a far larger volume of primary products than they were capable of absorbing in their own industries. It was quite true that the immediate effects of these duties was to handicap the cotton trade of Lancashire. In India developed as she ought to develop she would always have a great import trade, and there would always be room in the import trade for the cotton trade of Lancashire.

"YOU'VE BEEN DIVORCED."

COUNTESS CATHCART AND U. S. BAN.

According to New York cable dated Feb. 10th, in an interview Vera, Countess Cathcart, who was detained on board the Carmania pending the decision of the American immigration authorities as to her landing, expressed the utmost indignation at the treatment accorded to her.

The Countess, who was smartly dressed in a green travelling costume with a large green hat of the same colour, and wearing a three-string pearl necklace, seemed anxious to tell her story to the group of reporters who clustered round her.

"My chief object in coming here," she said, "was to arrange for the production of my play 'Ashes.' I had no intention of visiting any city but New York, where I planned to stay five weeks before returning to England."

"Are you engaged to be married?" asked the reporter of the "New York Times." "Yes," the Countess replied. "I am engaged to a young Englishman, Mr. Ralph Neal; we expect to be married in March."

Continuing her narrative, which was fully reproduced on the front pages of all the morning papers, the Countess declared that it was an outrage that she was held on board ship all night. "The only reason I can see for being detained," she said, "is because I am divorced. The immigration officer who examined me said, 'You've been divorced?' and when I replied that I had, he said, 'I guess you'll have to go to Ellis Island.' Why do they pick on me for this sort of reception when there are thousands and thousands of divorced women in the United States? For twenty-five years I have wanted to come to this country, and when I arrive I am treated as a criminal.'"

TENNESSEE'S SABBATH.

ROUND-UP OF WORKERS.

A New York telegram dated Feb. 8 says:—For infringing a law of 1803 against Sabbath trading a number of workers of Tennessee have to-day been arrested. Newspaper publishers and sellers, train, taxi and tram drivers, cigar merchants, chemists selling goods other than drugs will appear to-morrow before a Justice of the Peace. In the event of a defendant pleading guilty he is to be fined three dollars, half of which goes to the informant. If he plead not guilty he is to be remanded to the Criminal Court.

Meanwhile business will continue next Sunday, although if the law is pressed, closing may follow repeated violations. Fishing and playing games are forbidden, but no offenders in these respects were found yesterday.

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and **Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day**

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

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A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY

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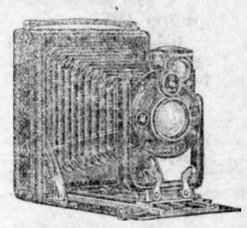

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MONTH OF MARCH ONLY

33 1/3% discount will be allowed even on Smallest purchases. (Dealers Terms.)

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FAILING TO CALL DURING THE SALE PERIOD

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BOMBAY-BERLIN TRADING Co.,

52, DADY HOUSE, CHURCHGATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

HUMOUR AND TRAGEDY.

A Washington message dated Feb. 7 says: The virtues and vices of Prohibition led to uproarious and at times humorous scenes in the House yesterday. When Mr. Hill, Republican member of Maryland, offered an amendment to the Appropriation Bill to increase the coast-guard "dry" enforcement appropriation by 11,000,00 dollars (£2,200,000), the Prohibitionists became suspicious, and promptly voted the amendment down, because Mr. Hill is one of the leading "Wets" in the House. Mr. Hill blandly said that every ten miles of coast ought to be protected, and his opponents frankly told him they did not believe he was sincere.

Mr. Sabbath, Democrat, Chicago, urged a modification of the Volstead Law in the interest of morality which "would save thousands and thousands of young girls and young men in America." This angered Mr. Murphy, Republican, Ohio, who denied that "the children of America were being debauched because of the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment," and vehemently continued: "Of all the contemptible arguments put forth for changing the law, that is the lowest. There is no place in Hell deep enough for it." Mr Murphy said the Federation of Labour supported Prohibition, and when told by Mr. Schafer, a former member of the Locomotive and Engineering Federation, that it is on record as favouring light wine and beer, Mr. Murphy jauntily replied: "I thank God the Federation of Labour does not represent all the American people."

"BOTTOM OF THE SEA."

Mr. Upshaw, Democrat, Georgia, one of the most arid of "Drys," who walks on crutches, gesticulated so violently that he lost one of his crutches. In answer to the question as to whether he would hang rum-runners, Mr. Upshaw said: "I have always advocated sending them to the bottom of the sea. I'd like to give them the chance to pray first, because God knows that they are not fit to die."

Meanwhile, as Prohibition does not prohibit, Mr. Mellon is to ask Congress to reorganise the entire Prohibition service by placing it under a Director of a Bureau of Prohibition, but what will be gained by that is not apparent. An incident of Prohibition is the murder in New York of Hans Fuhrmann, formerly employed by a gang of bootleggers. He is alleged to have betrayed them to the authorities, which led to the indictment of one hundred men. They were to be brought to trial in a few days. Hence Fuhrmann's murder deprives the Government of a most important witness.

22 ct. Ornamental Rolled Gold

Octagon handy wrist watch with spring bracelet. A fresh import with Roman figures, beautifully finished and made with the best mechanism, equal to sovereign gold. The best movement and gives correct time. GUARANTEED for FIVE YEARS. Many have been sold out and a few left.

Write now to save disappointment.

Price with fine bracelet ..	Rs. 12-8
18 carat Rolled Gold ornamental	Rs. 8-0
"C" Time-piece	Rs. 2-8
Emden Fountain pen 14 kt. Rolled Gold nib	Rs. 2-8

CAPTAIN WATCH COY.,
P. B. 285, MADRAS

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Government of Maharashtra
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WONDER ! "OM" WONDER !!

ASTROLOGY ! FORETELLING !!

TRY ONCE and be CONVINCED. WONDERFUL PREDICTIONS BY QUITE UNIQUE, UNLIKE OTHERS.

THE HIGHLY RENOWNED AND FAMOUS

HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU

Send your selected questions well packed in a sealed envelope. You will ge their correct reply and also your sealed cover without being opened. Always send the exact **time and date of birth** or writing your letter, or name and present age.

Questions relating to theft and Government will not be attended to. Testing questions cannot be answered.

We are preparing **TALISMAN** to overcome the evil influence of the planets and for success in every undertaking by the power of God Hanu an and nine planet

N. B.—If you give the above accurately we guarantee the answers. Money will be refunded if the answers are not satisfactory.

CHARGES.	
1 to 5 questions Re. 1.	1 year life reading Rs. 2.
1 or each additional question As. 4.	12 Bhavams or abstract Life History Rs. 15
	FOREIGN : DOUBLE THE INLAND RATES.

A FEW "TESTIMONIALS"

READ WHAT THEY SAY

FOR COTTON SPECULATION.

What you said exactly came true. I write below what you said?—

Quotations for the cotton rates,
4th higher than 3rd.
5th equal to 4th.
6th higher than 4th and 5th.
7th lower than 6th.
8th higher than 7th.
10th and 11th highest.

This came quite correct. Therefore I press you to follow this procedure and continue this daily. I am thankful to you for the telegram and the quotations stated in that also proved quite correct.

(Sd.) R. S. IYER.

Nagpur, (C. P.) 8—11—1924.

ORDER REPEATED.

I am really pleased to write that by God's grace your cotton forecast has given me satisfaction. Please send fully for the month of April.

(Sd.) RUSTOM PESHUTAN DABU.

Navsari, 10—3—25.

I was fortunate enough to have my life reading and I am proud to say that the details given therein exactly coincide with my fortune. This encouraged me to have one for 1925.

(Sd.) SEBASTIAO FRANCICO NORONHA

174, Second Floor, Bombay, 12—4—24.

I have gone through my life reading from you and I find the matter therein relates to my present destiny. To enlighten my doubtful and dark future shall thank you to send me my future 5 years' life reading.

(Sd.) E. C. MUKADAM.

Grant Road, Bombay, 4—2—24.

I have got my life reading for 1924 and I found it correct to the word. will be very glad if you send me my future for the year 1925.

(Sd.) BHIMA RAO, S.P., Ind., B.A., LL.B., c/o Jain Board

Kolhapur City, 28—5—24.

I got prepared from you last year my life reading and all the facts mentioned there have proved correct and exact. Now I again trouble you to prepare for the coming year 1925.

(Sd.) IGPAL SINGH.
Sub-Inspector of Police.

Bahils, Betul Dist., 10—1—1924.

I am very much pleased with your accurate description of my Character and temperament and do sincerely hope that your forecast will turn out correct.

(Sd.) R. S. VYDHINATHA IYER,
Deputy Collector, Tirukoilur.

3—1—25.

This is to certify that T. S. Venkateswara Iyer, Proprietor, H .A. Bureau, Valavanur, has predicted quite accurately the event of daughter's marriage and certain other events of my office quite accurately. His skill in answering questions in a sealed cover is something Godly.

(Sd.) V. NARASIMHA SARMA,
Sub-Registrar and Special Magistrate,
Valavanur, S. A.

PROVED CORRECT.

This is to certify that Mr. T. S. Venkateswar Iyer is a wonderful thought reader and an expert in foretelling events in the near future. I wish him success.

(Sd.) W. C. Jolliffe,
Late of Bombay Police, Bombay

I have gone through my life reading and I am eager to have the same for the coming year. Please be good enough send me my reading for 1925.

(Sd.) S. X. VAZ,
Dinshawmanlal, Jermananlal, Estate.

Dhobitalav, Bombay, 8—4—24.

Being satisfied by the life-reading of this year, I request you to furnish me with a copy for the year 1925.

(Sd.) J. R. O'NIEL.
Delisle Road, Lower Parel.

I have got my life reading for the present year 1924 and I will be very glad if you send the same for the coming year 1925.

(Sd.) C. M. PAREKH.

Andheri P. O., Bombay, 9—12—1924.

I shall thank you to forward me my life-reading for the coming year. I have always found your readings to be accurate and exact.

(Sd.) SORAB N. PANDAY,

P. O. B. 340, Bombay 14—11—24.

This is to certify that I have tried Mr. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer in Aroodam and Astrology. I am sure he is the best talented in the profession and he is fully confident of his calculations. I have presented him a Gold Medal on account of the gain I had since meeting him.

(Sd.) B. SOLOMON MADURAM,
L. M. P.
Medical Practitioner, Renigunta.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of M. R. Ry. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer Avl. of the Hanuman Astrological Bureau, Valavanur, as evidenced by my perusal of his one year life reading which I have had once occasion to peruse. The delineation of character and the handling of the branch of life reading by periods is really very interesting and based upon careful reading of the horoscope in a scientific manner.

(Sd.) JODHIR BOOSHANAM,
T. S. Visvanatha Sroutigal,
Joint Sub-Registrar.

Villupuram, 11—8—25.

I have much pleasure in recommending M. R. Ry. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer Avl., famous world-known Astrologer of Valavanur, S. A. District in giving out correctly the past, present and future predictions. What all he has predicted for me concerning health, family and business affairs and every item turned out to be quite correct.

(Sd.) C. K. N. RAMANATHA IYER,
of Messrs. C. K. Narayana Iyer and Sons.
Valavanur, 19—5—23.

I am very glad for the correct and prompt reply. I have to-day posted another cover of questions.

(Sd.) M. NARAYANA IYER, C.T.C.,
S. I. Rly., Shoranur.

Your loving and wonderful letter was this day received with an astonishment and amusement of love towards you. I cannot express what I have in me and know it better.

As ordered I am sending you money for two talismans.

(Sd.) A. RAMASAMY MUDALIAR,
Retired Assistant Engineer,
Secunderabad, 5—10—19.

On reading your V. P., I find them accurate. Indeed the answers are wonderful and can only be considered to be the result of the Supernatural inspiration of Sree Hanuman.

(Sd.) P. SUBHA RAO, B.A.,
Pleader, Gooty, 5—5—22.

I am very glad to inform you the receipt of your letter of answers. I wondered to see the contents. All the matters are correct. I wish to have the Talisman. Send the same by V.P.P.

(Sd.) P. GOPALARATHNAM IYENGAR,
Pleader. Vellore, 23—3—22.

I have gone through my life reading sent by you. What you predicted for Mannar Ramaswamy Pathar has turned out quite correct. I appreciate your Astrological Knowledge, too much. I request you to send me one for the coming year.

(Sd.) DEVAKI VENKATA KRISHNA CHETTY,
Proprietor, Messrs. Krishna & Co.,
Madras. 31—10—24.

UP-TO-DATE.

Last year I had my life reading from you and that was to my entire satisfaction. I request you to send me one for the year '25.

(Sd.) R. C. ECORALAWALLA,
Cash Office, Princess Dock,
Bombay, 23—12—24.

I am thankful to you for receiving the replies to all my questions. I have great pleasure in acknowledging the same and beg most respectfully to state that the replies were correct to all my questions in a closed cover (vide your No. 745 of 25th ultimo).

(Sd.) R. V. SATHE,
400, Shanwarpeth,
Poona City.

4th February, 1926.

RECEIVED A LIFT

I am glad to inform you that I received lift in my pay and position as predicted by you.

(Sd.) ANANDRAM H.
Magistrate, Kandhkot, Sind.

I am thankful to you for the answer which you have sent us to the six questions put by me. The answers given tally with the questions.

(Sd.) BABU PRASHAD,
District and Sessions Judge, Bharatapur.

I appreciate your predictions. If you suggest a remedy I will be thankful.

(Sd.) K. L. VENKATA RAO, B.A., B.L.
District Munsif,
Kavali, Nellore District.

Received your answer cover with my sealed cover intact. The answers tally with the questions.

(Sd.) K. S. VENKATACHALAM IYER,
District Munsiff, Tanjore.

ALWAYS ACCURATE

I beg to inform you that your life reading gave me all sureness. Will you send me another one book of future reference to next year.

(Sd.) R. SILVALOBO NORTON.
Agent, Mackinnon Mackenzie,
Karachi, 27—9—24.

I request you to be good enough to send me the life reading for the coming year. I beg to say I am very much satisfied with yours of the current year.

(Sd.) L. H. FERNANDZ,
Mavalikara, Travancore, 8—10—1924.

Kindly be as good as to send me my life reading for the next year. I am satisfied with yours of the past year.

(Sd.) P. A. D. LIMA.

I got my life reading from you and I found the same to be very useful to me for the complete year 1924. So I am asking you again to send my annual life reading for the year, 1925.

(Sd.) KAIKOBAD S. MALABARWALLA.
Bombay, 25—10—24.

I am very much obliged to you for the answers to my queries. Innumerable thanks for you for having suggested the use of Sree Hanuman's Talisman.

(Sd.) RAM SWARUPA KANSHALA,
Professor,
Ambala City, The Punjab.

Last year I had my life reading from you. I request you to be good enough to send by V.P.P., a similar reading for the coming year.

(Sd.) C. V. SUBRAMANIAM,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, 13—9—24.

WONDERFUL THOUGHT READER.

I was completely satisfied with the accuracy of the replies and I am anxious to send you money for the Talisman. Send one year life reading.

(Sd.) K. R. UPADYE, B.A., LL.B.,
High Court Pleader, Bombay.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I keep good and sound health after putting on your Talisman. I also inform you that the Almighty has favoured me with a male child.

(Sd.) GHELABHAI ATMARAM SHETH,
Hansore, (Via) Ankleshwar.

I was satisfied with your replies and having full faith in the divine power of Sree Hanumanjee and full confidence in your words, I have ventured to send the amount. Soon send Talisman.

(Sd.) GOPAL LAL N. ADHYARN,
Messrs. Patel Trivedi and Co.,
Ahmedabad.

As per your advice I have your Sarva Karya Sidhi Talisman and went to see my superiors for the success of my business. To my great astonishment at the first chance I came out fully successful which I never hoped.

(Sd.) V. SUNDARA RAJULU NAIDU,
Chief Inspector, The Standard Oil Co.

Your clairvoyance is really wonderful and I cannot but admire your power of reading questions under a sealed cover. Answer tally with the questions. Wish you every success.

(Sd.) GOPAL KRISHNA, M.A., M.R.A.S.,
Head Master, Rohtak.

Many thanks for the answers. It is a wonder how you could guess my questions without opening the sealed cover. One of your predictions regarding the Viceroy's Cup winner has been fulfilled as I see from to-day's papers.

(Sd.) SWERT C. BANERJEE,
Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta.

For further Particulars apply to :—

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